

DAILY REPORT

Latin America

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FORMER MINISTER DECRIES FALKLANDS POLICY

PY201930 Buenos Aires NOTICIAS ARGENTINAS in Spanish 1433 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Buenos Aires, 20 Jun (NA) -- Alvaro Alsogaray, former economy minister and head of the Democratic Center Union (UCD), contends that "Argentina's foreign policy is on a bumpy road because we have not yet accepted the defeat in the Malvinas war."

In that regard, he affirmed that Argentina is "veering further away all the time from the possibility of really negotiating over the Malvinas problem and, if more time is allowed to pass, it will become unsolvable, for reasons that I will make known at the appropriate time."

Alsogaray revealed that, during the Malvinas conflict, he presented a proposal for managing "public opinion" to former President Fortunato Galtieri who "did not take the proposal into account." He said that the details are included in a number of conclusions regarding the war with Great Britain which will be made public at a rally to be held by the UCD at the Luna Park coliseum tomorrow.

He once again condemned Argentina's incorporation into the Nonaligned Movement, and called for an in-depth investigation into the political and diplomatic responsibilities for the conflict.

Alsogaray indicated that while his party has demanded a "conclusive" investigation of the war, the government has adopted an attitude "as though the war has not been lost, as though nothing like that has happened." He added that such an attitude is "part of a state of disarray stemming from the errors of many years and, of course, I am not just referring to the last 7 years."

Lastly, Alsogaray expressed his desire that tomorrow's rally "will turn into a great event" so as "to convince some people that we will bring together all the centrist forces, not just sectors disputing candidacies."

MONTONERO LEADER REPORTEDLY TO HAVE RETURNED

PM201523 Madrid YA in Spanish 2 Jun 83 p 19

[EFE report: "Montoneros Leader Returns to Argentina"]

[Text] Buenos Aires -- The top leader of the Montoneros guerrilla organization, Mario Firmenich, has entered Argentina clandestinely, according to yesterday's edition of the daily LA NUEVA PROVINCIA of Bahia Blanca, a city near to the Puerto Belgrano navy base 700 km south of Buenos Aires. The paper says that Firmenich's presence was detected between 18 and 24 May in Santa Fe Province, where he had widespread contacts and met with Fernando Vaca Narvaja, another Montonero leader also in Argentina.

LA NUEVA PROVINCIA says that the information about Firmenich's presence in Santa Fe comes from reliable sources, and stresses that "the Montonero leader's visit was expected by the authorities, but he was nevertheless able to visit the province." It adds that Firmenich entered Argentina via an unknown point on the border with Brazil, though it is speculated in other official circles that he may have entered from Chile. "Firmenich had talks with another member of the Montoneros group, Fernando Vaca Narvajas, who apparently entered the country a few days previously," the daily said.

20 JUN SITUATION IN SANTIAGO; PINOCHET ACTIONS

PY202304 Paris AFP in Spanish 2202 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 20 Jun (AFP) -- Chilean President General Augusto Pinochet met today with the Army's top generals, informing them about the actions that his government has taken to face the social tension that has been unleashed during the past few days.

The meeting took place in La Moneda Palace and official sources have said that it was a routine meeting that was called for by the chief of state within his policy of maintaining permanent contact with the high-ranking commanders.

At the end of a meeting with Interior Minister General Enrique Montero, Jorge Alvarez, a leader of the official sector of the truckers union, stated that there will not be a truckers strike in Chile nor will there be a third national protest.

But the president of the National Confederation of Truck Owners, Adolfo Quinteros, has expressed his support for the copper miners who headed the protest. Leaders of the copper miners are facing court charges for having violated the internal security law.

Rodolfo Seguel, the top leader of the powerful Confederation of Copper Workers, addressed another message from prison to the unions urging them to keep up their struggle seeking the reestablishment of democracy.

Hugo Estivales, the federation's interim president, was arrested today and lodged in the same prison as Seguel, who was put there last Wednesday. Both these leaders are maintaining an inflexible attitude regarding a possible dialogue with the government, while other moderate members of the National Workers' Command (CNT) wish to seek an understanding with the authorities.

No precise information has been received today from Santiago regarding the situation in the large mining centers, which were placed under military control on Saturday in order to put a stop to the strikes that broke out after Seguel's arrest.

Calm was broken for some minutes today in downtown Santiago when approximately 500 high school students held a demonstration 100 meters from La Moneda Palace supporting the miners and protesting the wounding of one of their fellow students on 14 June. The police broke up the demonstrators, who are students at the Institute of Commercial Studies No 2, and 40 were arrested, according to eyewitness reports of the incident.

GOVERNMENT DEMANDS RESPECT FOR POLITICAL RECESS

PY210207 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0104 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, Chile, 20 Jun (EFE) -- Augusto Pinochet's military government today demanded from all Chileans "unrestricted respect for the political recess" as a way to contribute to the reconciliation among citizens.

The communiqué that was released today by the Interior Ministry states that "the government believes that it is opportune to demand from the people and the media the utmost and unrestricted respect for the political recess that is written into the republic's Constitution.

MINERS' ACTING PRESIDENT ARRESTED, JAILED

PY201732 Paris AFP in Spanish 1717 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 20 Jun (AFP) -- Official sources have reported that Hugo Estivales, the acting president of the Chilean Copper Workers Federation, was arrested today for his involvement in the strikes that have paralyzed the large copper mines since last Thursday. Estivales took the leadership of the copper miners on Wednesday after union leader Rodolfo Seguel was arrested for the national protest day held on 14 June in demand for the restoration of democracy.

The strikes in the copper mines, which were placed under military control on Saturday, were a reaction against the arrest of Rodolfo Seguel, who presides over the mining confederation and the National Workers Command (CNT).

Estivales was sent to the Santiago public jail, where Seguel is also confined, after being questioned by Judge Efrén Araya who is in charge of the investigations of the charges raised by the Military Government against union leaders for violations of the domestic security law.

COPPER WORKERS' LEADERS FIRED DUE TO STRIKES

PY202336 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1844 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, Chile, 20 Jun (EFE) -- Eleven national leaders on trial, the president of the Confederation of Copper Workers [CTC] under arrest and 35 representatives separated from their jobs is the Chilean Government's answer to the strike that is being carried out by the copper miners.

According to CTC sources, 35 of the organization's 112 leaders have been fired from their jobs, including Hugo Estivales, the CTC's interim president, who is facing a court charge of instigating the recent staging of the second day of national protest.

Rodolfo Seguel, the CTC's president, who is currently under arrest, is facing two court charges for having promoted the days of national protest that were carried out on 11 May and 14 June.

More Leaders Arrested

PY210304 Paris AFP in Spanish 0234 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Santiago, 20 Jun (AFP) -- Another five leaders of the Confederation of Copper Workers (CTC) were imprisoned this evening after the Chilean Government charged them with having violated the national security law.

The national union leaders, who will be placed in prison along with CTC leaders Rodolfo Seguel and Hugo Estivales, are Roberto Carvajal, Roberto Guerra, Raul Montecinos, Manuel Rodriguez and Florial Abarca. They are all free to communicate.

The order of imprisonment was given by special judge Efrén Araya in compliance with the Interior Ministry's request. Another two leaders, Jose Perez and Ruben Rivera, will be interrogated by the judge on Tuesday.

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CHILE

Since Seguel and Estivales, CTC president and vice president respectively, were arrested, Salvador Sergio Barriga, member of the union, assumed the job of acting CTC president today.

Transport Group Set To Strike

PY210126 Paris AFP in Spanish 0104 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Text] Santiago, 20 Jun (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the National Workers' Command (CNT) and the Superior National Council of Land Transport [Consejo Nacional Superior del Transporte Terrestre] have agreed to carry out an indefinite and national strike as of Thursday. The strike will begin at 0000 (0400 GMT) on that day in support of Rodolfo Seguel, the president of the Confederation of Copper Workers, and the other union leaders who have been jailed.

Leaders Explain Strike Reasons

PY210315 Paris AFP in Spanish 0203 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Santiago, 20 Jun (AFP) -- It was reported here today that the National Workers' Command (CNT) and the Superior National Council of Land Transport have agreed to carry out an indefinite and national strike as of Thursday.

During a press conference, the leaders of the two organizations, which say they represent more than 40 percent of the country's unionized workers, released a communique in which they call on the people to join the protest movement until a fundamental rectification of its current attitude is achieved from the Government. The union leaders said: "We hold the government responsible for the consequences that a determination such as this has for the country. We have been obliged to adopt this determination as a result of the government's ineffectiveness and pigheadedness." According to the union leaders, the strike includes all transport unions, including buses, trucks, and taxis.

On its part, the CNT includes the Chilean Confederation of Private Sector Employees (CEPCH), the National Association of Government Employees (ANEF), the leftist leaning National Coordinating Board of Trade Unions (CNS), and the Democratic Union of Workers (UDT).

The strike will begin at 0000 (0400 GMT) on that day and is in support of the strikes that have been carried out in the copper mines since last Thursday following the second day of national protest held on Tuesday, 14 June, which resulted in 4 persons being killed, about 20 wounded, and more than 1,350 arrested.

The union leaders have stated that the government answered with repression the peaceful day of national protest, which was carried out due to the economic, social, and political disaster into which we have been led by the model that has been imposed on the country.

They then denounced the arbitrary and illegal arrest of labor leaders and the massive firing of workers; actions that have the intention of destroying the national union movement.

At the same time, they deplore the paralyzation of economic activity, the firings, the destruction of the national productive apparatus, and the enormous external and internal debts that only favor groups that support the government, with the resultant loss of our independence.

PRESIDENT BETANCUR ON REGIONAL, NATIONAL ISSUES

PM201603 Paris LE MONDE in French 14 Jun 83 p 5

[Interview with Colombian President Belisario Betancur by Marcel Niedergang in Bogota-- date not given]

[Excerpt] Bogota -- [Scene-setting passage omitted] Question: Do you still believe in peace in Central America?

Answer: Yes, I want to believe in it because I believe in the fundamental principles of the inter-American system, self-determination, nonintervention in other states' internal affairs, and the constant search for peaceful solutions. Consequently I reject, and we reject, the unacceptable interference of nations which are selling arms in the region. And we demand the departure of all foreign military advisers, from wherever they come -- the United States, Cuba, the Soviet Union or elsewhere. What Central America, and also Latin America, want is economic and not military aid, because the fundamental cause of the troubles is of a social nature.

Question: Has the Contadora Group made real progress possible?

Answer: We are imaginative people. We have tried to establish mechanisms making it possible to establish dialogue. Of course, some people are reticent and inflexible. Some Central American countries prefer multilateral negotiations in the OAS framework because they think that the United States is more influential there. Others want multilateral or bilateral negotiations, but in the UN framework. That is true of the Sandinists. We are trying to reconcile viewpoints.

Question: With success?

Answer: Each day we receive more international support-- from the OAS, from the UN Security Council. In any case, there is no other solution.

Question: Is it still possible to prevent a war between Honduras and Nicaragua?

Answer: Absolutely. Costa Rica has asked us and the OAS to send a peace-keeping force and observers along its border with Nicaragua, along the San Juan River. That is a solution which can be applied elsewhere if, of course, those concerned agree.

Question: [Spanish Prime Minister] Felipe Gonzalez (who visited the four Contadora Group countries last week and is due to meet with Mr Reagan in Washington in June -- LE MONDE editor's note) firmly intends to give the U.S. President his view. Will he be your advocate?

Answer: Yes, undoubtedly, but not as spokesman for the Contadora Group. Felipe Gonzalez is fully acquainted with the situation in Central America. We welcome that fact, and we hope to keep the diplomatic initiative in the region for the moment, but we welcome all good will, and aid, for example that of the EC, which goes in the same direction. I hope that the European Parliament will adopt a stance, too.

Relations With Cuba

Question: The previous government suspended diplomatic relations with Cuba, which was accused of interference. What is the present position?

Answer: Relations are still suspended, but they have not been severed. Moreover, conditions have changed. The reasons behind the Turbay government's decision have, I think, vanished for the moment. I like to quote Ecclesiastes: To everything there is a season....

Question: The Spanish prime minister also expressed the hope that the USSR and Cuba will help ease tension in Central America by refraining from interfering. What do you think of that?

Answer: Our position is clear. We have urged and are urging all the great powers and all those involved to make every effort to end the arms race in the region.

Question: France, too, is involved in that arms race.

Answer: Undoubtedly. And we say to them all; export tractors, bulldozers, anything which can help all these countries to really develop.

Question: What does Colombia stand to gain from joining the Nonaligned Movement?

Answer: We do not want to play the role of a mere satellite in any planetary system. We want to keep our decisionmaking capability.

Question: But surely there are real and false nonaligned countries?

Answer: That is true. Those which are aligned, in one direction or another, are nonetheless aligned while exercising their own decisionmaking capability. That is their business. As far as Colombia is concerned, we follow the spirit of nonalignment put forward by Nehru, Tito and An-Nasir in their day. Our entry into the Nonaligned Movement increases our audience in 110 nations and our participation in the multilateral consultation bodies in the world.

Question: There is talk of [French External Relations Minister] Mr Cheysson coming to Bogota at the beginning of August during his first visit to Latin America.

Answer: We obviously warmly welcome that plan, which is an honor to us. We have long-standing, affectionate relations with France. But, as you know, there are several Frances. There is the gentle France, as you call it, the France of freedoms. But there is also a colonialist France, a France of multinationals, which very often behaves in an arrogant manner. I am talking not only about private-sector but also state-controlled multinationals. Take the example of a Boeing 747 which leaves Paris for Latin America; it is the France of freedoms which is coming. But, when it enters the Caribbean it becomes a different symbol because there are French colonies in the Caribbean. It goes a little further and becomes the symbol of a country which sells arms. Nonetheless, we are awaiting Mr Cheysson with great hope, and pride, and we would like Mr Mitterrand too to come to Colombia before the end of this year. Moreover, I intend to send him an official invitation in the next few days.

The Offer of an Amnesty to the Guerrillas

Question: Pacification in Colombia seems to be a long task and a long trial.

Answer: The amnesty law was approved by all parties, including the Communist Party, in November. It is still fully valid.

It is a question of law. The law lays down no limits and no suspensory conditions. That is what I constantly say to all those who have taken up arms. But there is another aspect to the subversion: It is underdevelopment -- a terrible disease which encourages revolts -- and we must also struggle on that front. Those who say that the amnesty law has failed simply forget that there has been violence in our country for more than 30 years, since the 1948 Bogotazo (Footnote 1) (Name given to a people's uprising the repression of which steeped the capital in blood). We cannot solve all the problems posed by this violence in a few months. It will probably take several years to end all its effects.

Question: How many guerrillas have accepted the amnesty and returned to civilian life?

Answer: I cannot tell you exactly. More than 1,000 in any case.

Question: More than 1,000 out of an estimated total of 6,000 guerrillas?

Answer: That's right, out of 5,000 or 6,000. Not to mention several hundred political prisoners who have been released. Some, but not many, have rejoined the guerrillas.

Question: Why?

Answer: Perhaps because they failed to reintegrate. Perhaps because they felt threatened.

Question: Is it true that former members of armed organizations who accepted the amnesty have been murdered after their return to legal life?

Answer: It is possible that there have been such cases. Some vengeance and bitterness is tenacious.

Question: There is also said to be malice in the Armed Forces as a result of the slowness of the amnesty process?

Answer: I can categorically assure you that the Armed Forces, as an institution, fully respect that process. But it is an Army which sees comrades fall into ambushes every day. It is natural for soldiers to deplore the death of their comrades in arms. But once again I must emphasize that the Armed Forces as an institution does not pose any problem.

Question: An official enquiry implicated some of the military who are apparently linked with the MAS [Death to Kidnappers] -- the clandestine movement responsible for many cases of score-settling and murder.

Answer: There is a debate on that subject. A court which we call a "disciplinary" court and which comes under the Supreme Court decided that any members of the military implicated should be handed over to military justice. The public prosecutor thinks that is a mistake, and he has said so. But he democratically accepts the Supreme Court's decision. Nonetheless, the Armed Forces stand to gain most from clearing up possible blunders. That viewpoint is shared by the commander in chief of the National Police, and he repeated it only this morning. If policemen are implicated they must be punished. That is the law. The law is the same for everybody in a democratic regime.

BETANCUR URGES SOCIALIST, ARAB SUPPORT ON PRICES

PA200238 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 0205 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota, 19 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- President Belisario Betancur today declared his support for the participation of the socialist and Arab countries in the international agreements regulating the world market of basic products. In a message to his Cuban colleague, Fidel Castro, made public today by the presidential information office, Betancur said that the deterioration of the prices for raw materials "has weakened the payment balances of our countries to our great concern."

He recalled that a recent Latin American and Caribbean experts meeting in Bogota considered it essential to "strengthen the agreements on such products."

"We believe that in order to achieve this objective it is essential to have the explicit support of the Arab and the socialist countries. We are inviting them to be active participants in the agreements" on basic products, Betancur emphasized.

The Colombian president made his proposal in a letter to Fidel Castro thanking him for sending a study prepared by Cuban experts on occasion of the seventh conference of nonaligned countries in New Delhi.

FARC FRONT COMMANDER ASKS FOR CEASE-FIRE

PA190319 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0142 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Bucaramanga, Colombia, 18 Jun (EFE) -- The Revolutionary Armed Forces of Colombia (FARC) today asked the government to negotiate a cease-fire in order to find agreements that will culminate in peace.

The so-called Commander "Oscar," chief of the fourth FARC front, held a meeting with Santander Department Governor Rafael Moreno Penaranda in the country's Middle Magdalena region. At the meeting he expressed the willingness of the guerrillas to find ways to end the armed struggle.

Commander "Oscar" ordered the release of the prisoners kidnapped by the guerrilla movement as an initial step for dialogue, and because "holding them is not a revolutionary act," but is contrary to human rights. He added that the FARC fronts that are fighting in the Middle Magdalena region -- Antioquia and Santander Departments -- support Carlos Jimenez Gomez, the attorney general of the nation, in his struggle to unmask the members of the Death to Kidnappers (MAS) group.

The MAS and other "death squads" have obstructed the guerrillas' acceptance of the general amnesty that has been in force since November 1982, because they have killed several guerrillas, charging them with complicity in kidnappings.

Governor Moreno Penaranda announced that he will hand President Belisario Betancur the requests made by the guerrillas, and that he will continue his contacts with the guerrillas whenever they wish.

He also appealed for an effort to achieve greater rapprochement between the guerrillas and the government, and to find points of agreement that will ensure peace.

M-19 CREATES GUERRILLA FRONT IN ECUADOR

PA160451 Paris AFP in Spanish 1803 GMT 15 Jun 83

[Text] Bogota, 15 Jun (AFP) -- It was reported in Bogota today that a guerrilla group of the 19 April Movement (M-19) has been created in Ecuador. The AGENCIA COLOMBIANA DE PRENSA (COLPRENSA) disclosed that "the M-19 is promoting an international guerrilla front" and noted that "it already sent 30 of its members to Ecuador to promote armed struggle."

The COLPRENSA report, which cited "very reliable military sources," added that the group began operating in Ecuador, gave itself the name "M-20," and is headed by "Jeronimo."

"They have already claimed responsibility for attacks on small Ecuadorean Army garrisons and banks in small towns in the provinces," COLPRENSA added. It stated that, in addition to Jeronimo, the group is made up of 27 men and two women." [quotation marks as received]

Citing Colombian military sources, COLPRENSA also disclosed that a meeting of five Latin American guerrilla groups was held in Esmeraldas, an Ecuadorean province, in April.

It reported that "representatives of Peru's Shining Path, Venezuela's Red Flag, El Salvador's FMLN, and Guatemala's Poor People's Guerrilla Army attended the meeting in addition to Colombia's M-19." Colombia guerrilla leader Rosenberg Pabon -- known as "Commander Uno" during the M-19's occupation of the Dominican Embassy in Bogota in 1980 -- was asked to coordinate a secretariat for guerrilla unity.

COLPRENSA also reported that "to comply with the guidelines of this unity, those who attended the meeting chose, through an election, the [members of] three secretariats for this unity."

According to the agency, they are: "in Ecuador: Rosenberg Pabon, Guillermo Ruiz Gomez and Jesus Arjaid Artunduaga; in Mexico: Rafael Vergara Navarro, Ruben Carvajalino and Humberto Ruiz Gomez; in Panama: Luis Francisco Otero Cifuentes, Carlos Toledo Plata and Antonio Jose Navarro Wolf."

COLPRENSA ended by stating that "Colombia guerrillas won all leadership positions in this international front because they are determined to assume a leadership role, the Army claims, in compliance with foreign instructions."

M-19'S BATEMAN DENIES REPORTS OF DEATH, ESCAPE

PA182115 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 2218 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Excerpts] Bogota, 16 Jun (LATIN-REUTER) -- Today a Bogota morning paper published a statement by the most important leader of the clandestine 19 April Movement (M-19) denying reports of his death or escape from the country. "All the reports that they are fabricating about me are part of a campaign by the enemies of peace," Bateman told an EL TIEMPO reporter. The reporter said Bateman was interviewed in southern Colombia. "The M-19 is neither defeated nor divided, much less finished," Bateman said, according to the statement published by EL TIEMPO. The 43-year-old Bateman founded the guerrilla group 10 years ago.

AERONAUTICS MINISTER DENIES COUP RUMORS

PA170240 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Peruvian Aeronautics Minister General Hernan Boluarte Leon has said that reports that Peruvian military commanders might stage a coup d'etat are lies and speculation. The minister said that he for one supports General Aramaldo Briceno Zeballos, new chief of the Joint Staff, and his decisions. He also said that the Armed Forces are united and have only one ideal, defense of the Peruvian Constitution.

NEW SOVIET AMBASSADOR ARRIVES IN CAPITAL

PY190225 Lima EXPRESO in Spanish 11 Jun 83 p 3

[Text] Anatoliy Filatov, the new Soviet ambassador to Peru, said upon his arrival yesterday that Soviet-Peruvian relations are at the highest level of friendship. "The relations linking our two countries will be fruitful relations of cooperation beneficial for the two countries," said the diplomat, who is going to present his credentials to President Fernando Belaunde Terry in the forthcoming weeks.

Filatov is replacing Leonid Kuzmin who was the ambassador for the last 3 years. The new Soviet ambassador said: "The Soviet people praise the aspiration of the Peruvian people who have been living in peace with all the people of the world." The ambassador was welcomed at the Jorge Chavez Airport by Soviet Embassy officials and Enrique Arebalo, protocol director of the Peruvian Foreign Ministry.

DELEGATES TO WPC MEETING LEAVE FOR PRAGUE

PA200153 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Javier Silva Ruete, Peruvian former economic minister; Alfonso Barrantes, president of the Peruvian United Leftist Front; and APRA [American Revolutionary Popular Alliance] Deputy Carlos Roca Caceres, members of the Peruvian delegation to the WPC meeting, left for Prague, capital of the CSSR.

Before their departure, Silva Ruete mentioned the importance of making every effort to stop the arms race and to promote peace. Silva Ruete said that Latin Americans firmly believe that the struggle for the liberation of peoples will contribute to peace.

SHINING PATH COMMANDOS STRIKE IN CAPITAL

PY172215 Paris AFP in Spanish 1504 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 17 June (AFP) -- Last night, commandos of the Shining Path guerrilla movement blew up a high tension tower leaving a large part of this capital in darkness and unleashing a new wave of dynamite attacks on public and private buildings creating panic among the population. According to the police, the terrorist attack, carried out as a surprise and synchronized action in the few minutes which the outage lasted, began 1500 local time (2000 GMT) when 60 powerful dynamite sticks were placed under the Castilla park by-pass; an explosive charge which was deactivated.

At 1845 local time (2345 GMT), a guerrilla command dynamited the Atarjea high tension tower, near the water processing plant. However, the explosion did not destroy the tower's metallic structure.

At the same time, other Shining Path groups threw explosives against a branch of the government party Popular Action (AP) in the Rimac District, a branch of Banco Popular, the offices of the Comas District Army recruit office and a tannery of the Mirones Bajo area located two blocks from a Civil Guard precinct.

During the attack on the Labrouse Tannery, a member of the Republican Guard who confronted the aggressors, Carlos Sihuisinshe, was seriously wounded and was hospitalized. The police also reported other dynamite attacks in the Primero de Mayo area where 12 subversives attacked a police post and then escaped then police reinforcement arrived in San Juan de Miraflores; and many other outlying points. However, there was no report of damages.

After the electricity was restored, the police began an operation throughout the capital, arresting about 200 suspects.

More Attacks, Explosions

PY182140 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0121 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 17 Jun (EFE) -- More explosions occurred in various neighborhoods of Lima tonight for the second consecutive day. No victims have been reported yet. At 1920 (0020 GMT), an explosion occurred along Jiron de la Union Street in downtown Lima. The local radio reported material damage but no victims, despite the fact that this pedestrian street is very busy at night. It was also reported that other explosions occurred in the Brena neighborhood and that some explosive devices were deactivated in downtown Lima. The police forces are currently carrying out large operations in various parts of Lima.

Several dynamite attacks were also carried out on Thursday night. It was reported that 2 people were injured and that 17 others were arrested during police operations carried out later.

Peasants Killed in San Antonio

PY201522 Madrid EFE in Spanish 1700 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 18 Jun (EFE) -- It has been reported here that 15 peasants were killed on Tuesday during a confrontation with a group of "Shining Path" members in the Department of Libertad. According to reports received in Lima last week, a group of 30 members of this terrorist group entered the town of San Antonio, 600 km northeast of Lima, and gathered the people on the town square.

The Shining Path members urged the peasants to join the Maoist guerrillas, but some of the peasants decided to fight them with clubs and machetes.

According to the same reports, the terrorists reacted with firearms killing at least 15 peasants and wounding an unspecified number of persons.

According to unconfirmed reports coming from Trujillo, capital of the Department of Libertad, one of the peasants managed to escape the siege and alerted the troops of a small Civil Guard post, which in turn asked for reinforcements from the "Huascar 112" Regiment of the Peruvian Army.

The massacre of peasants in San Antonio is the second action of the Shining Path group in the Department of Libertad since the declaration of the 60-day national state of emergency decreed in the beginning of the month.

HAVANA REPORTS DEATH OF 41 SHINING PATH MEMBERS

PA170104 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] The political-military command of the Ayacucho Department has reported that in the past few days the Peruvian Army has killed 41 members of the Shining Path organization. The deaths were the results of clashes in the Ayacucho Department towns of Cangallo, (Hunata), and La Mar.

A press agency has reported that a group of people shouting "Long live the armed struggle" -- armed with machineguns and shouting right and left -- attacked the Ayacucho investigative police headquarters. After this incident, Army squads combed the area in search of rebels, but without success.

Later, bombs were exploded in Ayacucho, without causing any casualties. It was also reported that armed groups destroyed high-tension towers, leaving Ayacucho Department and nearby towns without electricity. There is no information as to whether the Army has captured the culprits.

HAVANA REPORTS CRASH OF AIR FORCE PLANE

PA151944 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 10 Jun 83

[Text] A Peruvian Air Force Hercules C-130 plane crashed when the pilot tried to land at the (Maldonado) Airport, near the border between Bolivia and Brazil. The crew and passengers all died in the accident.

POLICE REPORT ESCAPE OF 96 PRISON INMATES

PY201450 Madrid EFE in Spanish 0252 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Lima, 17 Jun (EFE) -- Police reports indicate that 96 prisoners escaped this morning from Tingo Maria Prison, 550 km northeast of Lima. This mass escape exceeded the escape from the same prison a few months ago. The police report states that most of the prisoners who escaped have been serving sentences for illegal drug trafficking.

Tingo Maria is located in a jungle zone in the Department of Huanuco where drug traffickers operate. The police operations resulted today with the recapture of eight prisoners. There were 200 prisoners in all in this prison.

HAVANA REPORTS IU COALITION'S VIEWS, DEMANDS

PA171433 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] The Peruvian coalition United Left [IU] has warned that it is necessary to defend the political freedoms and that the attempts to create a civic-military government in Peru must be foiled. The IU has urged all democratic forces, political parties, and social organizations to join in the defense of democracy.

In a document released in Lima, the coalition announces popular mobilization on behalf of popular freedoms and against hunger. It also demands respect for human rights and the reestablishment of the constitutional guarantees suspended earlier this month.

The IU communique warns that the economic policy imposed by the IMF leads the Peruvian Government to generate violence in all its forms.

HAVANA ON FORMATION OF ANTISUBVERSION FORCE

PA171902 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 11 Jun 83

[Text] Peruvian Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca has announced that a command force was set up recently to direct the armed struggle against subversion.

This force is made up by the Civil Guard, the Republican Guard, and the Peruvian Investigative Police.

DEPUTY CHARGES KIDNAPPING IN AYACUCHO REGION

PA171911 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Excerpt] Peruvian Deputy (Javier Diez Canceco) has charged that 27 people, including 4 minors, have been missing since they were kidnapped by hooded military elements in the strife-torn Andean Department of Ayacucho.

The deputy has called on the UN and OAS human rights commissions to intervene in Ayacucho where the state of emergency has been in force for the past 6 months and constitutional guarantees have been suspended.

HAVANA ON PRISONERS HELD IN AYACUCHO DEPARTMENT

PA182130 Havana International Service in Quechua 2200 GMT 13 Jun 83

[Text] General Celmente Noel Moral, chief of the Ayacucho politico-military command, has said that the struggle in Ayacucho Department has turned into a war, and that the prisoners are being treated as prisoners of war. The high-ranking officer has reported that there are more than 500 persons being held at the (Los Cavitos) headquarters.

The Peruvian Chamber of Deputies human rights commission has reported that the (Los Cavitos) headquarters has been turned into a jail, but that no authority had issued the order for such a change. The commission also added that the military chiefs are not allowing the Justice Ministry to fulfill its duty or to check personally on the persons who have been arrested. Strict military orders have been issued in this respect.

Dispatches datelined Lima report that more than 2,000 persons, both civilian and military, have died because of the violence unleashed in Ayacucho since the state of emergency took effect.

HAVANA ON REBEL ACTIVITIES, CLERGY COMPLAINTS

PA200447 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 CMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Paulino Allpaca Paredes, superior district attorney of Ayacucho Department where armed clashes between the Peruvian Army and the clandestine organization Shining Path have increased, was shot to death by a subversive commando.

The shooting of Allpaca Paredes takes place during an escalation of armed violence in several Peruvian cities. The incident occurred at the same time as an attack on a power substation. The attack blacked out part of Ayacucho.

Meanwhile, some 500 armed civilians attacked a water processing plant and a health center in Victor Fajardo Province, Ayacucho Department. Other armed clashes were reported in Daniel Carrion Province.

In Lima, six dynamite explosions took place at the Sheraton Hotel, the Bolivar Hotel, a branch of the People's Central Bank, a high-voltage tower of the Electro-Lima Station, and at the Peruvian Telephone Company. The amount of the damage to these properties has not yet been estimated.

Since last Thursday, Peruvian authorities have begun to round up suspects. So far, more than 1,000 persons have been detained.

Meanwhile, the bishops of several Peruvian regions are complaining about the state of hunger, poverty, and neglect among the rural population. They told the local media that the government should pay more attention to the regions in the country's north and south. For the past 6 months the north has been seriously affected by rainstorms and floods and the south by a devastating drought.

Msr Oscar Cantuarria, bishop of Piura Department, complained that the Peruvian Government has virtually forgotten this region of some 900,000. He said that the department has shortages of food, fuel, drinking water, and electricity. He added that the population is seriously affected by plagues of insects and by diseases and that the death rate among children is high.

The Peruvian bishops have also asked the government for an exhaustive investigation regarding the death of Spanish priest Vicente Ondarza, who was well known for his activities among the peasant communities of Chancay region.

BRIEFS

PETROPERU 1982 PROFIT INCREASES -- The Peruvian State Petroleum Agency's net profit during 1982 amounted to 4,383 million pesos which represents an increase of 3,644 million pesos compared to 1981. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Jun 83 p A8 PY]

PREFECT, POLICE AUTHORITIES APPOINTED -- Yesterday Interior Minister Luis Percovich Roca disclosed the appointment of Arturo Arrarte Congrains as new Lima prefect to replace Danilo Mejia Flores who has resigned, and the appointment of Damian Salas Reynoso as new director of the intelligence department of the Peruvian Investigative Police. [Summary] [Lima EL COMERCIO in Spanish 7 Jun 83 p A4 PY]

COSTA RICAFOREIGN MINISTER 'GRADUALLY' RESUMES DUTIES

PA201736 San Jose Radio Reloj in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Excerpt] As of today, Foreign Minister Fernando Volio will resume his official duties, but he will do so gradually, on instructions from his doctors. Within his Foreign Ministry duties, he will receive Argentine Ambassador Ruben Vela at home this afternoon. Volio reportedly will begin handling Foreign Ministry matters at home, so it can be said that he is resuming his duties.

Deputy Foreign Minister Ekhart Peters left for Yugoslavia yesterday.

FORMER PRESIDENT CRITICIZES U.S. POLICY

NC161204 Paris AFP in English 1149 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Brussels, June 16 (AFP) -- Former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres today warned that Central America would be split in two because of U.S. policies in the region. There would be a "communist bloc" composed of El Salvador, Nicaragua and Guatemala, and a Western camp with Honduras and Costa Rica, he said.

U.S. aid for the Salvadoran Army could only delay a future triumph by leftist guerrillas forces, the former president said. He expressed doubt that efforts by the Contadora Group of Panama, Mexico, Venezuela and Colombia to find a Central American settlement would succeed because the group "represented classes which could not understand the problems of (Nicaragua's) Sandinist government."

'Pastora on Wrong Path'

PA171617 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Former Costa Rican President Jose Figueres said in Brussels that Nicaraguan counterrevolutionary chief Eden Pastora is on the wrong path. Figueres said: the majority of the Nicaraguan people supports the Sandinist revolution and only a minority wants the bourgeoisie democracy. Figueres said that the United States should abandon its meddling attitude toward Central America and promote a true economic aid plan for the area.

HAVANA CITES SAN JOSE REPORTS ON PASTORA

FL181423 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The traitor Eden Pastora continues to do as he pleases in Costa Rica despite authorities' claims that he is not in the country. According to San Jose newspapers, Pastora was seen 2 days ago traveling on a road toward the Costa Rican capital, accompanied by several henchmen.

Reports Threat Against Squatters

FL171949 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1308 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] San Jose -- Costa Rican Government Minister Alfonso Carro has threatened to forcibly evict peasants who have been farming lands claimed by big landowners.

Carro, who commands the Rural Guard, said he will evict all squatters if big landowners press charges. He added that since property rights must be protected without exceptions the peasants must be evicted from those lands they have been farming but which they do not own.

Reportedly, Costa Rican authorities not only evict the peasants from the lands they allegedly do not own, but also destroy their poor houses and kill their cattle.

EL SALVADOR

MAGANA SPEAKS IN WASHINGTON ON DEMOCRATIC PROCESS

PA202102 San Salvador Domestic Service in Spanish 1800 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Speech delivered by President Alvaro Magana during his visit to Washington; no date given; introductory statement given in English as noted -- recorded]

[Text] Thank you, Mr President, for your words of encouragement. We are firm believers in democracy, freedom, and all of the principles that have made this country great. We welcome your support and want a lasting peace through democracy. This is a summary of the comments I am going to make. [Preceding paragraph in English]

My visit to the United States is a fitting occasion to deliver a message to the U.S. people, giving a real picture of my country and the goals we are pursuing under the difficult circumstances we are confronting. The situation in El Salvador is part of a worldwide climate of economic crisis and ideological conflicts reflecting social and economic inequalities that have blocked full democratic development for a long time.

My government is the result of an electoral consultation held with the Salvadoran people on 28 March 1982, when our citizens risked their lives to choose, overwhelmingly and unquestionably, a democratic system as the method of organizing political power. The peace program of our government of national unity rests on the electoral process as the means to solve the problem of violence. Under this concept, elections involving the participation of all Salvadorans, without discrimination, constitute the only effective means to achieve a definitive and permanent peace.

A generous amnesty law that has thus far resulted in the release of over 300 persons charged with political crimes has been enacted in view of the importance of the participation of all Salvadorans in the coming elections, as an expression of our good will, and also to create the conditions and a favorable climate for such participation. To achieve the best possible results from our plans, the Peace Commission made a clear call to subversives on 31 May to engage in a dialogue in order to establish the conditions and guarantees for participation in the coming elections. This call has been reiterated in the last few days.

Since the very essence of democracy lies in the right of the citizens to elect their rulers, culminating in representative political power, any sharing of such power would constitute despoilment and a betrayal of the voters, something my government can never commit. Our peace program is a true democratic option. Thus, peace will be the natural result of a democratic process that will be strengthened in the coming elections. It will also be a result of the enforcement of human rights, the consolidation of social reforms, and an economic recovery. In sum, it will be the result of an overall effort by all Salvadorans.

Foreign military intervention in matters that are the exclusive province of Salvadorans is the greatest obstacle to our efforts to achieve peace. The meddling of extra-continental communist countries through Cuba and Nicaragua, which support the armed groups against a constitutionally and legitimately elected government, constitutes an aggression that violates essential principles of international law, especially the principle of nonintervention in the internal affairs of other countries. This aggression has destroyed towns, forcing hundreds of thousands of humble Salvadorans to leave their homes. In addition, it has subjected our production system to a systematic destruction of bridges, roads, [words indistinct], mass transportation vehicles, and other components of the public service infrastructure.

Nobody can deny a people the right to defend themselves against foreign aggression and against the destruction of the few assets an underdeveloped country has been able to build through great sacrifices. For this reason, we are entitled to receive understanding and solidarity from other free peoples, the same way we have received them from other Central American brothers with whom we share our democratic ideals. We give our recognition to them.

El Salvador has not answered aggression with aggression or intervention with meddling. With a peaceful spirit, we proposed last year a regional dialogue to strengthen democratic institutions, to curb the arms race and the arms traffic, and to expand commercial and economic relations. With this same spirit, we accepted the initiative of the Contadora Group, whose calls we have always answered positively.

We appreciate and are thankful for President Reagan's solidarity and sympathy for our cause, which he has clearly expressed in public and in private and made tangible with significant actions, because democracy and the future of our country are in grave danger. El Salvador is not struggling only for the survival of its democratic system. We are also defending Western democracy. For this reason, we appeal to the honorable U.S. Congress to support the Reagan administration's efforts to help El Salvador, because that assistance supports the democratic cause of the Central American region. A limited and hesitant cooperation would endanger peace and continental security. For this reason, we expect the U.S. people to be clearly aware of the fact that we are confronting a common danger.

Mr President Reagan: El Salvador, my small country, which is an example of a budding democracy, is defending with its blood the democratic system of the Western world against the totalitarian communist system. El Salvador reasserts its unflinching determination to continue defending peace, democracy, and freedom with the understanding and solidarity of the free peoples. Thank you very much. [applause]

D'AUBUISSON SAID TO BE ARENA'S CANDIDATE

PA201732 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] High-level spokesmen for the former ruling National Conciliation Party, PCN, have said that the PCN will elect its candidates for president and vice president of the republic at the end of this month. There are already insistent rumors that current Presidency Minister Francisco Jose Guerrero will be the PCN's presidential candidate, while Public Works Minister Pio Arnulfo Ayala will run for vice president.

The political parties will hold conventions at the end of this month, as soon as the rules of the game have been set. This was announced by spokesmen for Democratic Action, the Salvadoran Popular Party, the Salvadoran Authentic Institutional Party, PAISA, and, of course, for the groups that are in the process of obtaining legal registration at the Central Electoral Council.

From another quarter, it has been learned that Major Roberto d'Aubuisson will be the presidential candidate for the Nationalist Republican Alliance, ARENA, in the coming elections. It is unknown whether Maj d'Aubuisson will choose someone with his same political qualifications as the vice presidential candidate. Of course, some names have been mentioned in political circles, including that of prominent businessman Conrado Lopez Andreu.

Meanwhile, deputies will study measures this week to prevent Jose Napoleon Duarte from becoming the presidential candidate for the Christian Democratic Party, PDC. Of course, reports filtered to the press contained no details on the PDC deputies' position. Deputies from other parties, who are a majority in Congress, have said that they are seeking a formula that would prohibit anyone who occupied the presidency in the past from becoming a candidate for the same position in future elections. If this can be achieved, the PDC would also have serious difficulties in convoking a new convention, according to deputies from parties opposing the PDC, who furnished the information.

ARMED FORCES REPORT 'TOTAL CONTROL' OF SUCHITOTO

PA201741 San Salvador Radio Cadena YSKL in Spanish 0025 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] We have been told today that four soldiers have died as a result of 3 days of harassment actions by rebels who continue to hold strategic positions on the road to Suchitoto. Reports also indicate that at least eight rebels were killed after being detected by military patrols, which naturally are combing the areas near the villages of La Bermuda and Tenango and other cantons along the road to Suchitoto with Air Force support.

The situation in the area is reportedly calm at the moment. The armed forces are in total control of the situation in Suchitoto, and there have been no guerrilla incursions so far, not even in nearby places. FMLN rebels were seen today in the village of La Bermuda and in Tenango Canton near Suchitoto, 50 km northeast of San Salvador, demanding war taxes and food from those on their way to or from Suchitoto.

According to reports from military sources in Cojutepeque and Suchitoto, the number of rebels killed during the intensive operations against rebel positions being carried out by the Salvadoran Air Force since Saturday is unknown. Reports also indicate that the armed forces are on the alert, given that leftist groups have threatened to boycott all means of transportation, particularly government vehicles transporting construction material or service goods to the eastern part of the country. Though the rebels have also said they will not attack vehicles belonging to small cooperatives or small enterprises, our reports indicate that the armed forces are maintaining constant vigilance on both the Panamerican and Coastal Highways, particularly along sections of the Panamerican Highway linking San Vicente and Usulután Departments.

RADIO VENCEREMOS ON SAN JOSE GUAYABAL CLASHES

PA182250 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] We have received a bulletin reporting that as part of our "In the Face of Reagan's Aggression, El Salvador Will Win" military campaign, FMLN guerrilla columns left Guazapa Hill and headed toward enemy positions in San Jose Guayabal, a town 18 km northeast of San Salvador. After 12 hours of fighting, our columns stormed, one after another, the cement emplacements the enemy had built for the defense of the town. Our forces reduced the enemy [words indistinct] followed by the attack, with the following results:

During this action our forces recovered 9 G-3 rifles, 6 M-16 rifles, 8 Czechoslovak rifles, approximately 7,000 rounds of ammunition, and other war materiel. Three soldiers and two paramilitary members answered our call to put down their weapons. During this attack we inflicted 18 casualties on the dictatorship. This victorious action of the FMLN guerrilla columns was fertilized by the heroic blood of our Companeros Rodrigo and [name indistinct], blood that further commits us and strengthens our morale to face the criminal aggression of Reagan's administration.

The (Federico Dreyfus), (Salvador Renderos) and Commander (Marcos Queo) guerrilla columns of the Modesto Ramirez Central Front participated in this action. Our revolutionary activities continue in (?solidarity) with our companeros on San Vicente Volcano, who are facing and repelling the criminal operation headed by the U.S. advisers.

The list of prisoners taken during this operation is as follows: soldiers Felipe de Jesus Vasquez Santos, Rafael Hernandez Lopez, and Jose Antonio Lopez Aguirre. These three soldiers are members of the 5th Military Detachment stationed in Cojutepeque. The other prisoners, members of the Civil Defense, are: Jose Isabel Masariego, [name indistinct], and Manuel Angel Escobar Melendez. These men will be released after we have explained our motives to them.

[Words indistinct] throughout the day, the enemy, feeling powerless, has intensely bombed our positions on (El Campanario) and (Los Lirios) Hills. Enemy advances in three different directions were reported this afternoon. Our forces attacked and inflicted 12 casualties on the enemy and recovered 1 M-16 rifle while stopping their advances.

This bulletin was issued on Guazapa Hill on 16 June 1983 by Commander Misael Gallardo.

FMLN Communique on Amnesty

PA190210 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0000 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Communique issued by the General Command of the FMLN, in "El Salvador, Central America," dated "June 1983" -- read by announcer]

[Text] Recently it was learned that approximately 300 political prisoners were released in El Salvador as a result of the implementation of an amnesty. This is less than half the political prisoners in the country's jails, and some of the released prisoners were murdered shortly afterward. This amnesty is an effort to divert attention from the hundreds of missing persons, and to cast a cloak of forgetfulness over them.

At the same time these prisoners were being released, the dictatorship launched another intensive campaign of kidnappings, disappearances, and murders, which in a short time exceeded the number of those released.

This new wave of terrorist vandalism by the regime has again reached the repressive levels of 1980 and 1981. The liberation of these patriots, who were held for more than 2 years without trial, was not a step toward democratization, but a concession obtained from the regime through the constant struggle of the mothers and relatives of the political prisoners, as a result of the strong pressure exerted by the human rights and peace organizations, and through the struggle waged by the political prisoners themselves, who have turned their jails into trenches of the revolution.

The liberated political prisoners and those who remain in the jails of the dictatorship are proof of the incompetence of the judicial system. The principal objective of the amnesty law, which is an effort to disguise the discredited facade of the puppet government, is to demoralize and break the will of our armed combatants to fight. The law calls for them to give up their arms and surrender in exchange for an absurd pardon. This mechanism has been tried several times since 1981, and again it has been a complete failure.

In exchange for trying to use the liberation of prisoners as an attraction, the Reagan administration and Magana's puppet government have received a slap in the face; a large number of prisoners have decided to take up the fight again. Our enemies do not understand this because they will never accept the ideological, moral, and political force that motivates the people to take up arms for the most noble and just cause, that is, their own liberation.

Public opinion in our country and the world will not be deceived and demands a reply to these questions: What about the whereabouts of the many missing persons? What will become of the prisoners taken since the beginning of the amnesty? Who will punish the persons responsible for the many crimes against the people? Why are the lives of the prisoners released under the amnesty not respected? What is the sense of an amnesty that releases some prisoners while the jails are filled again with a larger number?

Making a just evaluation, the archbishop of San Salvador said that the amnesty law would bring happiness only when the death squads disappeared, that an amnesty law is senseless if it becomes a simple exchange of prisoners. As the legitimate representatives of the Salvadoran people, we affirm that the struggle for the freedom of all political prisoners will continue. The demands for an accounting of the missing persons will continue. The demands for the punishment of the war criminals will continue. The abolition of the repressive decrees and an end to the state of siege will remain constant demands of our people. The popular struggle will continue until the achievement of freedom and the recovery of the national sovereignty, which is now (in the hands) of Reagan, betrayed and surrendered by the chiefs of the dictatorship's armed forces, the oligarchic millionaires, and the obstinate politicians who promote and facilitate the Yankee government's genocide against our country, closing the path to our repeated proposals for a political solution through dialogue and negotiations.

We appeal to all the peoples of the world, to the democratic governments, to the progressive forces, to all who defend human rights, to all who love peace, to increase their support for the heroic struggle of our people, who are today facing another wave of kidnappings, disappearances, and murders and new steps in the U.S. military escalation in El Salvador, which brings more mourning and destruction to our homeland.

United to fight until the final victory. Revolution or death, we will win. El Salvador, Central America, June 1983, General Command of the FMLN.

Activity in San Vicente Reported

PA190412 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Despite the enemy concentration in San Vicente Department, our forces are hitting them. Information we have received from the Anastasio Aquino Paracentral Front states that on 15 June our revolutionary forces surprised enemy troops moving on San Jacinto Hill. Our units clashed with the gringo battalion -- the Ramon Bellosa Battalion -- inflicting several casualties, including one dead.

On 17 June our military units carried out an attack on the enemy garrison at the Copal cotton cooperative located only a few kilometers from the Panamerican Highway. Several companies of the Training Center for Armed Forces Engineers are stationed in this area. From another quarter in San Vicente we have learned that between 15 and 18 June the dictatorship's Air Force and artillery indiscriminately bombed and shelled peasants in the towns of San Bartolo and La Campana, on San Jacinto Hill and San Pedro Hill, and in neighboring areas of the eastern Department of San Vicente.

The U.S. advisers have begun their so-called area reconstruction plan in San Vicente with bombs and machineguns employed against the civilian residents.

Guazapa Hill Clashes

PA190450 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Guazapa Hill continues to be the thorn in the monster's heart. We have received the following information from Guazapa Hill: On Friday enemy troops tried to penetrate our positions on Guazapa Hill. They used three companies of paratroopers, three infantry companies of the 1st Infantry Brigade stationed in San Carlos, and artillery units that had brought in their equipment from San Jose las Flores and San Jose Guayabal on the afternoon of 16 June. These units moved from three different directions and attempted to penetrate our positions, but our forces came out to meet them, beginning a fight on the new road to Suchitoto that lasted all day. At 1600 FMLN units occupied (Matante) Hill. During these actions our army recovered the following war materiel: one 90-mm cannon, one TRC-77 radio, and six rifles.

More information received from Guazapa Hill states that the advance of our units reached (Coltepeque) Canton, where an enemy convoy of 15 military vehicles bringing soldiers was surprised. They were apparently on their way to participate in the second phase of this operation on Guazapa Hill. The soldiers fled toward San Salvador when they realized we had occupied (Matante) Hill as well as other significant positions in the area.

Our forces attacked three enemy companies with 81-mm mortar fire and surrounded them on the new road near La Campana Hill. This position was also occupied by our forces. Further information received from Guazapa Hill reports that on the morning of 18 June there were more clashes against reinforcements from San Salvador. At this moment these reinforcements are trying to break the cordon set up by our forces near La Campana Hill. The Air Force bombing was constant from yesterday morning to Saturday afternoon. Five-hundred-pound bombs, rockets, and machinegun fire were used. Meanwhile, the fighting on the new highway continued today.

We have also learned that Guazapa Hill units carried out four ambushes, two of them on military vehicles and two on patrols. At this moment there is no information on enemy casualties. On Friday, 25 trucks left El Paraiso, where the 4th Chalatenango Brigade is stationed. The trucks headed south, and at this moment it is not known where they were going. Ten trucks were sighted at noon on Friday near km 25 on the northern branch road, and there was much enemy movement in the area.

This information was sent by Commander (Ramiro Vasquez) from Guazapa Hill.

While Domingo Monterrosa was losing men and three of his soldiers were being taken prisoner in Morazan, Colonel Blandon was trying to beat him in his crazy publicity race in Guazapa.

FMLN Proposal on Prisoners

PA210508 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 21 Jun 83

[Communique issued by the General Command of the FMLN's Francisco Sanchez Northeastern Front in Morazan Department on 20 June 1983 -- read by announcer]

[Text] From 1981 to date, the FMLN has maintained a permanent attitude of respect for the lives of war prisoners who are captured in combat. This rule has been applied without discrimination and under all circumstances. As a result, the physical and moral integrity of hundreds of soldiers belonging to various Army units and scores of officers and noncoms has been respected, and they have been released. Most of them have either been turned over to the International Red Cross, released to the population, or set free at the scene of their capture.

In response to this FMLN policy, the Salvadoran dictatorship and the U.S. advisers who are in our country have adopted a number of measures within the Army and backed them up with a national and international campaign, in which the U.S. State Department itself and the official U.S. Government station, the Voice of America, have participated. Military chiefs have warned all Army officers, noncoms, and troops that all those who surrender to the FMLN's forces will be court-martialed. This step is aimed at sowing fear among Army ranks and preventing an ever-increasing number of troops from heeding the FMLN's call not to fight and to put down their weapons.

In pursuit of this same objective, a policy of terror is being enforced within the Army. Thus, many of the war prisoners who have been released by the FMLN have been persecuted and murdered for not reporting to rejoin the Army's ranks, while in other cases the bodies of soldiers who have [words indistinct] before their comrades and the international press as evidence that the FMLN murders and tortures all those who surrender [words indistinct]. Many of those bodies were altered by officers and U.S. advisers to give the impression that they had been executed by the FMLN after their surrender in combat. This is precisely what has been done by the dictatorship and the Voice of America to whip up a propaganda campaign claiming that the FMLN has hardened its policy on the treatment of war prisoners.

In accordance with this propaganda campaign, our enemies have disseminated the most ridiculous reports. However, most of them were dispelled when the FMLN released several dozen new war prisoners who were captured in combat and other prisoners who are still being held by it [as heard], including members of the Atlacatl Brigade, the dictatorship's leading elite unit.

In contrast with this policy, the dictatorship has kept up the repression, abductions, kidnappings, tortures, and murders under cover of a false amnesty law and a noisy propaganda campaign regarding respect for human rights.

The demagoguery in the enemy's policy and in the objective it pursues is obvious, such as its efforts to change its image in order to give the Reagan administration the necessary justification to give impetus to new and higher levels of intervention in our fatherland.

From the promulgation of the amnesty law to date, the dictatorship has continued murdering, abducting, and causing the disappearance of hundreds of Salvadorans. The National Police is responsible in most cases. Its director is none other than Colonel Lopez Nuila, a member of the government's Human Rights Commission. And to make all this a mockery of even greater dimensions, Major Roberto D'Aubuisson, head of the death squads, is a prominent member of the Peace Commission appointed by the government.

The FMLN cannot remain indifferent to the cynicism of the enemy's demagoguery while FMLN militants or members of the civilian population who are not engaged in politics are described as missing, while being tortured in the clandestine jails of the National Police, National Guard, and Treasury Police. Neither can the FMLN remain indifferent to the fact that many of those captured are being murdered. This was the case of Companero Nelson Renteros Seliezar, who was killed recently during a torture session in the clandestine jails of the National Police on instructions from Colonel Lopez Nuila, a member of the government-appointed Commission for Human Rights, who made the murder look like a suicide.

In addition, the FMLN, adhering to its principle of respecting war prisoners, including troops and officers of various grades, treated well Colonel Adolfo Castillo, whom it captured a year ago in this Department of Morazan, even though he was a member of the Armed Forces High Command at the time of his capture. For several months the FMLN made efforts to resolve the question of Col Castillo's release through an exchange for companeros who had been captured, including Mrs Teresa de Jesus Serrano, mother of Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, and two minors.

The dictatorship; the U.S. State Department, through General Garcia, Colonel Flores Lime, and Mr Shultz himself; as well as officers of the Venezuelan Government played with the handling of this negotiation, and, not caring in the least about the life of Col Castilla, sent the captured FMLN members to Venezuela to turn them into tools of their policy, as was the case of Alejandro Montenegro. That is why Alejandro Montenegro appeared making statements, even in the United States itself. In the meantime, the rest of the prisoners are being held at a house belonging to the DISIP [Directorate of Intelligence and Prevention Services] the Venezuelan secret police as kidnap victims for whom nobody is responsible. Based on this entire situation, the FMLN makes the following proposal:

1. We offer to release immediately Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo, former defense minister, in exchange for the Salvadoran Government's releasing all the FMLN members and civilians captured and maintained as missing from the time of the discussions prior to the passing of the amnesty law to this date. This is in addition to Mrs Teresa de Jesus Serrano, mother of Commander Claudio Rabindranath Armijo, the two minors, and the other companeros who are being held as kidnap victims by the Venezuelan security police.
2. This proposal seeks to respond to the human feelings of Col Castillo's family, as well as the relatives of FMLN members and other persons who have been captured and are reported as missing.

3. If in a period of 7 days, starting at 1200 on 21 June and ending on 28 June at the same time, the government replies in the negative or does not answer our proposal, we will on that same day install a revolutionary tribunal that will bring to trial Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo as a member of the Salvadoran Armed Forces High Command, the military organization that has been responsible for planning and carrying out massacres, murders, and repressive actions since 1979.

4. An incomplete list of FMLN members and other persons for whom we offer to release immediately Col Francisco Adolfo Castillo follows: Commander Sonia del Carmen Aguinada; Carlos Enrique Martínez Guevara; Arely Mejía de Renderos; Adelina Sica; Elizabeth Sica; Alfredo Parada Serna; Florentino Fernandez, 30 July Revolutionary University Front registry secretary; Dr Jose Vicente Arevalo Galeano; Ernesto Vega Argueta; Rafael Sandoval; Dr Marco Antonio Vasquez; Esperanza Arevalo; Serafin Castaneda; Oscar Marin; Alfredo Acosta Diaz; Ross Ada Soto de Acosta; Ernesto Acosta; Irma Angelica Soto; Ana del Carmen Soto; and Manuel de Jesus Villalobos.

5. In the following days we will be giving the names of more FMLN members and other persons who are missing and who are not included in this list because of a lack of information or because they were arrested under different circumstances.

Revolution or death, we will win. [signed] Commander Ana Guadalupe Martínez, Commander Rabindranath Armijo, Commander Mercedes del Carmen Letona, Commander Ana Aonia Medina, Commander Juan Ramon Medrano, Commander Jorge Meldenez and Commander Joaquin Villalobos. From Morazan, 20 June 1983.

Guazapa Victories Claimed

PA201243 (Clandestine) Radio Venceremos in Spanish to El Salvador 0230 GMT 20 June 83

[Text] Following our victory in defeating the Army's garrison at San Jose Guayabal, the dictatorship has tried to advance on our positions, but we have repelled all such attempts. We are informed from Guazapa that fighting was reported on [words indistinct] on 15 and 16 June. At noon our forces ambushed National Police units and troops from the Fifth Detachment stationed in Cojutepeque. Four National Policemen were wounded and 10 soldiers were killed in the ambush. We also recovered a 90-mm cannon, two M-16 rifles and a radio, and we damaged a military vehicle. At the same time, fighting was reported on the slopes of (Pena Colorada), where the Army suffered three casualties. We must take note of the heroic actions of Companero Sergio, who gave his life in combat.

Meanwhile, during the night our revolutionary army occupied Tecompatepe Hill and recovered seven rifles from the enemy. On 18 June, the fighting against the puppet Army continued in the Guazapa area, with the enemy suffering three dead. As a result of this fighting, the new road fell into the hands of the FMLN. The dictatorship's troops were dislodged and fled toward San Martin.

Colonel Blandon went to Guazapa once again to try to win points for his propaganda campaign, but instead he lost 10 rifles and a 90-mm cannon and suffered 50 casualties. Colonels Blandon and Monterrosa thus continue to sacrifice the lives of their soldiers in their irresponsible and self-aggrandizing operation to resolve their international differences.

RADIO FARBUNDO MARTI REPORTS REGIME CASUALTIES

PA191930 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] In 3 weeks of fighting, our forces have inflicted over 687 casualties, dead and wounded, on the enemy forces, while 133 have surrendered to us. These 3 weeks have also caused the enemy the loss of 229 rifles, 3 machineguns, 6 grenade launchers, 3 mortars, 1 submachinegun and 4 military radios.

Onward, courageous warriors of Guazapa Hill and of the Chinchontepec Volcano; wear out the enemy troops and lead them to confusion, desperation, and annihilation. All of our people are fighting and defeating the enemy attacks on our territories. Firm steps and accurate shooting will raise the guerrilla army to power. United to fight until final victory! Revolution or death, we shall win!

Clashes Reported

PA191826 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] In the 15-19 June period, our forces inflicted over 50 casualties on the Fifth Detachment at Cojutepeque, the 1st Infantry Brigade, the National Police, and the Paratroopers Battalion in the fighting at Guazapa Hill. Our forces assumed control of the new road to Suchitoto this morning, dislodging the genocidal troops, who abandoned their position and headed for San Martin. Here is the war bulletin sent by Commander Ricardo Gutierrez, chief of the FMLN's General Staff at the Modesto Ramirez Central Front:

After FMLN forces attacked Army and National Guard positions at San Jose Guayabal, the fighting spread throughout the country. The enemy again attacked our positions in Salitre, between the new road to Suchitoto and Tecomatepe Hill, with airborne units from the 1st Brigade in San Carlos in an effort to surround us and later ambush us on the new road with police, guardsmen, paramilitary troops, and units from the Fifth Detachment in Cojutepeque. Within this operation, our forces ambushed the forces from the Fifth Detachment and the National Police. The fighting took place as follows:

On 15 June, there was heavy fighting on the Hills of (Los Lirios) and (Campanarios), including air bombing. Our forces, however, inflicted some 15 casualties on the enemy and captured an M-16 rifle. On 16 June, fighting began at the Montepeque farm, while it continued on the (Los Lirios) and (Campanarios) Hills, with continued heavy air bombing. The enemy suffered over 15 casualties.

On 17 June, fighting took place on the new road near Tecomatepe Hill. From 1130 to 1430, our forces ambushed units from the National Police and from the Fifth Detachment at Cojutepe. Four National Policemen were wounded and 10 soldiers were killed in this action, while our forces recovered one 90-mm cannon, two M-16 rifles and an ERC communications radio. In addition, an armored vehicle was damaged. At the same time, fighting was reported on the slopes of the (Pena Colorado) Hill, where our forces wounded three troops. Our Companero Sergio was killed in this action. On the same night, our forces occupied the Tecomatepe Hill and seized four 7-mm rifles.

On 18 June, fighting continued with Fifth Detachment units from Cojutepeque, which suffered three casualties.

At the end of these actions our forces took complete control of the new road, dislodging the genocidal forces, who fled in disarray toward the town of San Martin.

To win is our slogan! United to fight until the final victory! Revolution or death, we will win!

[Signed] Commander Ricardo Gutierrez; [Dated] 18 June 1983

'New Victories' Claimed

PA191842 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT
19 Jun 83

[Text] Our people's militias have overrun the enemy in northeastern Morazan. According to information received this afternoon, our companeros in Morazan report new victories. The areas under our control are extending throughout the country. Today, our militias attacked and took paramilitary positions in San Simon and Gualococti in Morazan Department. Our militias were supported by units from the Rafael Arce Zablah Brigade. We seized four G-3 rifles, two FAL rifles, and two .222-cal rifles for our people, and took nine prisoners, who were released in accordance with our commitment to respect the lives of those who surrender in combat. All paramilitary units abandoned the town of Gualococti. In later transmissions, we will report further on this new victory in Morazan, where the enemy has been reduced to positions in Gotera, Yoloaiquin, Ocicala, and Delicias de Concepcion. To win, annihilate, and seize is our slogan!

Magana's U.S. Visit Criticized

PA191646 (Clandestine) Radio Farabundo Marti in Spanish to El Salvador 0100 GMT
19 Jun 83

[Text] Greetings, heroic Salvadoran people! Greetings, fighters for peace! Justice [words indistinct] perfectly clear. Our enemies become confused and tangled up in their own plans, like rag dolls in the hands of a madman. And that is what Alvaro Magana and his retinue are now doing in the United States: They are trying to trade the nation's dignity for a few more dollars.

Yesterday afternoon Magana played his absurd role before the U.S. people. Magana, faithful dog for Ronald Reagan's warmongering policy, has turned down our proposal for an unconditional dialogue as the means of finding a just and dignified peace. Magana wants to put an end to any chance for peace by demanding more military aid and greater U.S. Government intervention in our domestic affairs and by asking for more arms and advisers. Magana cannot explain why his so-called elections are doomed to fail. He will not be able to deceive the U.S. people on issues related to respect for human rights. Rather, Magana is bearing the voice of failure, defeat, desperation, and high treason to the United States.

The freedom-loving Salvadoran patriots, defenders of our national sovereignty, can only feel scorn for this regime. The blood of thousands of our brothers, tortured to death in government dungeons, stain the criminal hands of those who occupy the seats of the Constituent Assembly's alleged Human Rights Committees today. Magana is fooling no one. In the United States Magana speaks in terms of defeat, desperation, and high treason against the interests of the fatherland. The dictatorship will fall, as the people up in arms will win!

GUATEMALARIOS MONTT TO HOLD TALKS ON 'DEMOCRATIC PROCESS'

PA201855 Guatemala City Domestic Service in Spanish 0200 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Weekly address to the nation by Guatemalan President Efraín Ríos Montt; place not given — live or recorded]

[Excerpt] I hereby inform you that I will hold several meetings this week. I want to talk to all secretaries of the committees for the organization of political parties, with the representatives of the private sector, and with the news media directors.

I will also invite the Episcopal Conference in for talks. All of these talks will be held to review our democratic process. I am not interested in staying in government; my mission is purely a momentary thing. I want you to elect your own government. You will have to participate actively, for if you do not make Guatemala, who will?

Help me ask the Lord to illuminate us and allow us to assume our responsibility before Him and before our families. Thank you.

GENERAL FUENTES LOPEZ DENIES COUP RUMORS

PA192240 Guatemala City Cadena de Emisoras Unidas in Spanish 1130 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] During the vigil over Mario Cardinal Casariego's body at the National Palace yesterday, General Hector Mario Fuentes Lopez again denied persistent rumors that the Army is involved in another coup plot. He also denied that any member of the Armed Forces has any such plans. Gen Fuentes Lopez said that the Army is fully aware of its responsibility and duty. The Army knows that there is a subversive movement in the country which it must fight. Fuentes Lopez reiterated that not one single member of the armed forces is giving any thought to the possibility of participating in a coup d'etat.

According to Gen Fuentes Lopez, General Echeverría's letter made no impression among members of the Army and will certainly not provoke any reaction. Furthermore, he added, it deals with matters which have already lost significance. Part of what Echeverría says is already being implemented by the government.

Gen Fuentes Lopez said that in his visits to the military garrisons he found that most officers had not even bothered to read the letter and that those who had read it gave it no importance. Echeverría's letter has caused no damage to the Army; it has made no impression.

HAVANA REPORTS REBEL AMBUSH IN CHIMALTENANGO

PA191304 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] A communique issued by the Guatemalan National Revolutionary Unity indicated that that guerrilla forces inflicted 60 casualties on the regime's Army in an ambush in Chimaltenango Department. The communique added that the rebels seized rifles, handguns, and ammunition in the action, and that they read the revolutionary organization's plan to some 300 workers at the Margarita farm, which was occupied 3 days earlier by the insurgents.

HONDURASANTI-SANDINIST ON HONDURAS, NEED FOR UNITY

PA191902 Tegucigalpa EL HERALDO in Spanish 17 Jun 83 p 4

[Excerpt] A Marxist plan to "Finlandize" Honduras in an effort to spread subversive violence throughout Central America has been denounced by Steadman Fagoth, commander in chief of the anti-Sandinist insurgent Indian force called Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas (MISURA).

The rebel commander has issued an urgent call for the establishment of a joint general staff of anti-Sandinist forces currently fighting in Nicaragua against the Sandinist regime. This urgent call for the establishment of a joint general staff of the anti-Sandinist insurgent forces that would group the various Nicaraguan rebel organizations struggling against the Sandinist regime was issued from the northern Nicaraguan mountains by MISURA Commander in Chief Steadman Fagoth.

Fagoth, a 34-year-old marine biologist who became an insurgent "to struggle for the Nicaraguan people's liberation," assessed the fighting potential of the anti-Sandinist forces. He indicated that they "have a great weakness in terms of coordination, and the Sandinist enemy takes advantage of this logistical situation."

Unity Is the Only Solution for the Struggle

In this sense, the rebel commander believes that "the centralization of the insurgent political and military efforts within a single unified command that represents all of the rebel Nicaraguan groups is necessary, so that there will be effective coordination in preventing the duplication and dispersion of efforts in the struggle." Fagoth believes that the establishment of such a "centralized command would bring to the anti-Sandinist struggle those Nicaraguan people who currently don't know which organization to participate in and who are undecided about how they should join the armed struggle."

According to Fagoth, such unity would have the following results: "In the international sphere, the unity would attract many democratic governments that are still hesitating about whether to support Sandinism or the insurgent forces. The latter would mean the political and diplomatic isolation of the Sandinists."

Marxist Plan to Finlandize Honduras

On the Central American situation, Fagoth charged that there is "a Marxist plan to 'Finlandize Honduras'." The rebel commander said that in view of the many U.S. economic and military interests in the region, "the communist objective is to surround Honduras. Therefore, the Marxist efforts in that country have been scant and have consisted only of terrorist and sabotage actions."

HAVANA REPORTS ARRIVAL OF U.S. ADVISERS

FL151345 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1140 GMT 15 June 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- More than 100 U.S. military advisers arrived in Puerto Castilla, Honduras, to organize a regional military base to train soliders of the Salvadoran regime and possibly also of Honduras.

Congressmen Oppose U.S. Base

FL171627 Havana Domestic Television Service in Spanish 1135 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Tegucigalpa -- Honduran congressmen have rejected the installation of a U.S. military base in Honduras to train Salvadoran soldiers, contending that it is illegal and poses a threat to Honduran sovereignty. In a press conference held here, Liberal Party and Christian Democratic Party congressmen said the authorization for the installation of the base was given without congressional approval, that is, in violation of the Honduran Constitution.

They also rejected Foreign Minister Paz Barnica's allegations that the authorization to set up a military school in Puerto Castilla is included in the 1954 treaty signed with the United States. Honduran Congressman Orlando Gomez said the presence in Honduras of approximately 2,500 Salvadoran soldiers to be trained by U.S. advisers is a violation of Honduran sovereignty.

Soldiers Raid Refugee Camp

FL171730 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1722 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Fifty Honduran soldiers entered a Guatemalan refugee camp where, after beating those in charge, they carried off 18 persons it was announced in Geneva, Switzerland, by a spokesman of the UN High Commission for Refugees. The camp, located 10 km from the Guatemalan border in Honduran territory, houses about 600 refugees, all of Guatemalan nationality, added the spokesman.

A message from the High Commission to the president of Honduras recalled the principles of security of refugee camps placed under the protection of the UN, and of refusing to turn refugees over to their countries of origin. After these protests, seven refugees returned to the camp; it is not known where the other 11 were taken.

NICARAGUADANIEL ORTEGA PRAISES FRIENDSHIP WITH USSR

PA200451 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction of Nicaragua, said that while the USSR is giving his country brotherly and valuable help, the United States is promoting armed aggressions and the tension with Honduras. During a ceremony held in Chinandega, where a tent hospital donated by the USSR has been in operation for over a year, Ortega said that Nicaragua is honored by the brotherly friendship of the USSR.

In another portion of his speech, Ortega urged the United States to send hospitals and doctors to Central America, instead of soldiers and arms. Finally, he said that, beginning in September, Cuba will help build a new 176-bed hospital in Chinandega.

WHEELLOCK SAYS U.S. OPPOSES AGRARIAN REFORM

PA201753 Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Speech delivered by Commander of the Revolution Jaime Wheelock Roman, Nicaraguan agricultural development and agrarian reform minister, during a ceremony at which land titles were issued in Cayanlipe, Chinandega Department, on 19 June -- recorded]

[Text] The imperialist enemy does not want this country called Nicaragua to exist. It does not want the Nicaragua of the Nicaraguans to exist. It wants the Nicaragua of the North Americans instead. Why do we struggle? We struggle so that we may genuinely have a country called Nicaragua, a country in which the citizens can decide what to do, what to produce, to whom to sell, who are our friends and who are not, all on the basis of our needs and of what best suits our people, country, and development, meeting the legitimate interests of our nation and people.

But we are colliding with the will of imperialism, which wants to tell us what to do and how to do it, and who should be our friends and who should not. We have no quarrel with the U.S. people, our problem is with the imperialist will. Reagan claims that Nicaragua is a U.S. security problem and thus he lies to the U.S. people. The only danger Reagan is facing is his own imperialist policy. If Reagan were not imperialistic, we would have no problem with his government; still, his government and his imperialism are clashing with Nicaragua's legitimate interests.

We are being supported at the United Nations against those who want to impose themselves on us, who want to force us to stop our agrarian reform here. They want to tell us how to carry out our agrarian reform. They prefer the Somozist agrarian reform, which you recall -- the one with peasant camps and settlements, such as that in the Israel neighborhood. They want us to grab some peasants, put them in a bag and dump them in Nueva Guinea, to reduce them to a little plot of land given away by the landowners, like this Israel neighborhood.

No! We want the land the landowners took from the people. [applause] We do not want the rocks of the mountains; we do not want unproductive land. We want farmland. We want to recover the best land for the country's best people, for those who defend the people and their sovereignty, for those who defend their fatherland. This is why the peasants are now coming down from the mountains and are here, with us.

FSLN LEADER URGES ALL TO DEFEND DEMOCRACY

PA200428 Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1930 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Excerpt] During an event held yesterday at La Trinidad municipality in which agrarian reform titles were distributed, people were authorized to occupy lands, and individual land titles were distributed, Commander of the Revolution Victor Tirado Lopez, member of the FSLN National Directorate, said that elections have to be held in a climate of peace and construction, not destruction. The leader pointed out that the counterrevolutionaries who enter the country from Honduras -- those directed and financed by imperialism -- have inflicted damage on the agricultural sector in the amount of 240 million cordobas. They have murdered 153 peasant members of cooperatives and the People's Property Area, kidnapped 122 workers and taken them to Honduras, and displaced 1,159 communities and villages.

During his speech Commander Victor Tirado Lopez said: What further democracy can any political force of the world expect from us when we are undergoing agrarian reform and distributing individual land titles to families right here in the middle of a public square? Which is more democratic: to give the peasants land or to go to elections in the middle of a war and in the midst of great difficulties, where the existing funds are used for the military defense of the Sandinist people's revolution? Commander Victor Tirado stressed that democracy will be measured while competing with other countries of the Central American area to judge how long it takes those other countries to overcome backwardness and underdevelopment. The competition will be in the democratic, political, and economic fields as well as in the field of peace. Nevertheless, the elections will be held, the Sandinist leader said, but first we have to annihilate the counterrevolutionary bands. To do this, we invite those democratic parties, those opposition forces, to organize militia and reservist battalions and send them to the northern border.

DEMOCRATIC UNITY PUBLISHES STATEMENT IN LA NACION

PA201532 San Jose LA NACION in Spanish 14 Jun 83 p 17a

[Paid advertisement by the Nicaraguan Assembly of Democratic Unity, (ANUDE) issued in San Jose, Costa Rica on 10 June 1983]

[Text] STATEMENT BY ANUDE

Nicaraguans: While our brothers are spilling blood on the battlefields, struggling to rescue our fatherland from the claws of Marxism-Leninism; while our refugee brothers live in exile and in subhuman conditions because they have been forced to flee from the repression and genocide unleashed by the FSLN National Directorate; while the democratic peoples and governments of the world, international organizations, political parties, labor unions, journalists, etc., are confused because they cannot find a viable alternative that will guarantee democracy and peace for the Nicaraguans; while all of this is happening, we must, unfortunately, admit that the Nicaraguan exiles are divided into factions or groups and that this serves to prolong the agony of our people, who are enduring the most painful situation in their history.

Under these circumstances, ANUDE issues a patriotic and urgent call to all exiled Nicaraguan men and women of good will to set aside their differences and to contribute to the urgent task of attaining the unity that we all, deep in our hearts, desire. This is the task ANUDE has imposed upon itself: To promote the unity of all, for the well-being of all; unity to win; unity to suppress the hatred and the grudges that keep the Nicaraguan family divided; unity to retake the land on which we were born and that we received from our forefathers; unity to guarantee a democratic and peaceful future for the benefit of this and future generations.

As our patriotic holidays of September grow closer, Nicaraguans recall how in the previous century our national leaders had the wisdom to set aside their differences and to expel Walker and his pirates -- who wanted to enslave our people and to dominate the Central American isthmus -- from our territory. Today history is repeating itself, but in a more tragic way. Our heroes, however, have already shown us the way. Unity is required if we are to expel the new pirates of the FSLN National Directorate and their clique of Bulgarian, Cuban, Soviet, and other internationalists. This unity is necessary for our survival as a free, sovereign, and independent nation. This is not a question of who has more popular backing or more logistical support.

When we liberate the fatherland we will have the opportunity to demonstrate, through free and democratic elections, who has more ability and support. Today the struggle belongs to all honorable and democratic Nicaraguans in the world, a struggle against a totalitarian, atheist, and expansionist system that has the total support of international Marxism-Leninism, serving the Soviet Union's imperialist designs and its goal of world domination.

For all of these reasons, unity is now more necessary than ever before. Nicaraguans: If you seek the unity of all of our fellow countrymen who are struggling against the FSLN's Marxist-Leninist regime, there is a place for you in ANUDE. Through unity we will win and put an end to our people's suffering.

Fill out the coupon that appears on this page and send it to the address listed here. Contribute to the promotion of unity, the starting point for attaining democracy and peace for all Nicaraguans. ALL UNITED TO SERVE NICARAGUA [Signed] Wilfredo Montalvan, secretary general, on behalf of ANUDE.

WHAT IS ANUDE?

We are a pro-unity organization not only because we realize that we must unite to achieve the prompt liberation of Nicaragua, but also because we are firmly and definitely building Nicaragua's peace and future by working in a united way. There are distinguished members of the workers movement and of the business sectors in our organization. There are also outstanding members of the various Indian communities. A common denominator unites us: Our Christian principles, our decision to achieve the democratization of Nicaragua within the framework of a broad and definitive national conciliation that would exclude no one, since Nicaragua belongs to all of us.

A spirit of service and respect for all inspires our initial steps and will be maintained until the end of our road to liberation is reached. This spirit is in accord with that of those who, like us, struggle in their own way to secure peace. We are not competing with anyone and we are not arguing with anyone. We are simply defending, calmly and firmly, the values that we share with all who love Nicaragua, all who want to see it free of dictatorships, exploitation, and oppression, all who want to see it an independent and sovereign nation that is a harmonious part of the community of free and democratic nations.

THE OBJECTIVES OF ANUDE

1. To promote a politically united effort by all Nicaraguan democratic forces.
2. To prepare a political, social, and economic program and to announce it to the international community.
3. To promote international sympathy for and solidarity with the Nicaraguan people's democratic ideals.
4. To make the Nicaraguan situation known at the international level and to create solidarity groups.
5. To establish relations with parties, organizations, and foundations, so as to inform them about the ANUDE position and to promote solidarity.
6. To give specialized political training to ANUDE members.

ADMISSION REQUEST

ANUDE members: This is my request for admission as an ANUDE member.

First and last names:

Profession or occupation:

Address:

Post Office Box No:

Telephone No:

Signature of applicant:

Date:

IMPORTANT NOTE: We will be pleased to give additional information about ANUDE to anyone requesting it. Write: ANUDE, Post Office Box No 570, San Jose, Costa Rica, 1002. We will send it by return mail. Responsible signature: Mario Alfaro Alvarado, Identification Card No 116-36280-16980.

COMMUNIST PARTY ON FRAUD IN STATE ENTERPRISES

PA190219 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 0033 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Managua, 17 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- AVANCE, the weekly newspaper of the Communist Party of Nicaragua, has denounced corruption in state enterprises, pointing to several specific cases. It denounced the cases of the Ramon Raudales cattle enterprise, where a \$50,000 fraud is being investigated, and of the Salja market belonging to the People's Commercial Corporation (Corcop), where a million-dollar fraud has been charged and where "the culprits" have been set free.

AVANCE also reported that an employee stole \$43,000 from the Ajax Delgado police cooperative's peoples market. It also says that three people have been accused of stealing large quantities of sugar from the Nicaraguan Basic Foods Enterprise (Enabas). The Communists claim that those who are committing fraud against the national economy "make use of a series of legal maneuvers" to obtain their freedom.

AVANCE claimed that "while a person who steals a chicken is tried and sentenced to prison, he who steal millions from the state is easily released." The newspaper added that, in view of the many frauds against state enterprises, Roberto Arguello Hurtado, chief justice of the Supreme Court, has declared that we must conduct "a profound revamping of the legal order to curb this type of crime, which is going unpunished."

ARDE 'GOVERNMENT OF NATIONAL UNITY' PLATFORM

PA21848 Panama City ACAN in Spanish 1708 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] San Jose, 20 Jun (ACAN-EFE) -- In San Jose today the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde), composed of the anti-Sandinist groups headed by Alfonso Robelo, Eden Pastora, and Brooklyn Rivera, released its platform for a "Government of National Unity" to "rescue the Nicaraguan revolution."

The platform of government unity is signed by the three organizations that compose Arde: the Miskitos, Sumus, and Ramas (Rivera); the Nicaraguan Democratic Movement (Robelo); and the Sandino Revolutionary Front (Pastora). The basic postulates refer to "authentic political pluralism, sovereignty, nationalism, genuine nonalignment, and a mixed economy."

According to the pronouncement, pluralism is based on equal rights, duties, and opportunities for all Nicaraguans in the political and electoral areas. In regard to sovereignty and nationalism, it states that they will constitute "the essence of foreign policy," to safeguard the right of self-determination and real independence," free of all interference from "the hegemonic powers or any alien force." [quotation marks as received]

The tenets also guarantee private, state, community, and mixed property, "which must fulfill a social function," in the economic area. The pronouncement by Robelo, Pastora, and Rivera notes that "the workers, peasants, and laborers" are "subject to the revolution."

In this context, they are offering a law of participation, and labor rights contained in the government programs and international agreements are guaranteed. "There will be total and unrestricted freedom of expression," protected by constitutional mandate, as well as freedom of political, ethnic, labor, and trade union organization," and it is recognized "that the Christian humanitarian tradition is essential to the Nicaraguan people and the best guarantee of peace and national unity."

The "Revolutionary Government of National Unity" is defined by the Arde leaders as an organization that "will have as its supreme authority the executive power vested in a junta of members designated by consensus by the revolutionary directorate," which will rule for a maximum period of 1 year and which will appoint a pluralistic cabinet representing all sectors of the country.

Other issues in the government platform deal with the election of a constituent assembly which will function for 1 year and will conclude its functions with the convocation of general elections to choose the highest authorities in Nicaragua.

FDN LEADER PREDICTS INSURRECTION IN SEPTEMBER

PA191957 PMnama City LA PRENSA in Spanish 17 Jun 83 p 6a

[By Wilfi Jimenez]

[Excerpts] Jacaleapa, Honduras -- The war in Nicaragua will not be long, because by September it will have entered the phase of national insurrection that will overthrow the Sandinist regime, Edgar Chamorro Coronel, one of the leaders of the Nicaraguan Democratic Force [FDN], which is currently carrying out an armed struggle in Nicaragua, has said.

Chamorro said that the Nicaraguan people reject communism as an antidote, which is why they have rebelled against the Sandinists and support the FDN. "The civilian population, especially the peasants," he said, "inform us of enemy movements, give us refuge and food, and guide us in the rural areas. That militant support helps to maintain the highest possible fighting spirit and morale." He disclosed that they are currently working in unions and civic organizations to call a general strike on "a key date" in September.

Ambush of Journalists

Chamorro spoke to more than 100 journalists from some 45 countries who are on a "tour in search of the truth" in Central America under the sponsorship of CAUSA, an organization that promotes the struggle against international communism.

Though the meeting with Chamorro was not a scheduled part of the tour, the anti-Sandinist leader said that when he learned of the event he prepared an "ambush of the journalists," which he carried out during a rest stop in the group's trip to Nicaraguan refugee camp in the town of Jacaleapa, which is under the control of the International Red Cross. "America cannot be half free and half slave, for as Lincoln said, a house divided will fall," Chamorro said.

10,000 Fighters and 480 Casualties

"We began with a group of combatants and now we number more than 10,000." He disclosed that so far they have sustained about 180 dead and 300 wounded, but he said that enemy casualties are comparatively higher, at a rate of "30 to 1."

Chamorro said that he "feels that victory is near, because we are receiving not only moral support from many friendly countries but material aid as well, such as the so-called covert aid" from the United States. Nevertheless, he said that although the Reagan administration is determined in its struggle against Soviet expansionism, he hopes that groups such as those in the Senate will decide to support those who defend democracy.

The Struggle Is Among the Nicaraguans

He turned down the offer of some international personalities like General Nguyen Cao Ky, former Vietnamese prime minister, who offered, during a CAUSA seminar in Guatemala, to fight communism in Central America, saying that the FDN has denounced the open material aid from the Soviets and Cubans. Chamorro said that "the conflict must be settled among the Nicaraguans," but he added that "these people can help us with their experience and solidarity on the world's diplomatic and political front."

Felipe Gonzalez Takes Advantage of the Central American Crisis

Questioned about Spanish Prime Minister Felipe Gonzalez' intervention in the Central American crisis, Chamorro said that although he admits that the Spanish politician knows a lot about Central America, Gonzalez made a very superficial tour that did not impress him. "I have noticed that he is more conservative and less liberal now that he is prime minister," Chamorro said, adding that "he used to speak in a more proletarian way and he now disappoints me... Moreover, I think he is taking advantage of the Central American crisis to promote Spain, which had been left behind in the region to a degree."

He concluded by saying that "if Felipe has good intentions he is welcome, but if he wants to impose a socialist society on us he is not."

CLASHES REPORTED ALONG NORTHERN BORDER

PA151551 Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] The attempts by so-called counterrevolutionary task forces in the north have been repelled after 10 days of fierce fighting with border guard troops of the Sandinist People's Army, EPS.

According to a Foreign Ministry report, some 600 counterrevolutionaries attacked with modern weapons, supported by an artillery battalion in the border town of Teotecacinte in an attempt to gain control of this town. [sentence as heard] Four-year-old Suyapa Gutierrez was killed, and several other civilians were wounded by the mortar fire.

The task forces were repelled in La Esperanza, El Pal, El Porvenir, Los Alcarbanes, (Mucucurri) and Cerro Guasapo. It is estimated that the counterrevolutionaries suffered 140 casualties. Eighteen Sandinist combatants were also killed. According to an EPS spokesman, the bomb shelters that have been built in Teotecacinte and other border towns prevented many deaths among local citizens.

VOICE OF SANDINO BROADCASTS COMMUNIQUE

PA191623 (Clandestine) Voice of Sandino in Spanish to Nicaragua 0000 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Communique No 25 issued by the Democratic Revolutionary Alliance (Arde) Armed Forces General Command "in the Nicaraguan mountains" on 17 June 1983]

[Text] The Arde Armed Forces General Command reports to the people of Nicaragua and the world's free peoples that at 1800 on 12 June we clashed with the enemy in the place known as Valencia. No casualties were reported.

At 1100 on Tuesday, 14 June, we clashed with the totalitarian Army's forces at the rapids of the Sabalo River. We inflicted two dead and two wounded on the enemy. The patrol, under the command of Pantera of the EPS [Sandinist Peoples Army], had killed 15 peasants they had captured arbitrarily.

From 1400 on 16 June to 0930 on 17 June we fought the EPS troops near La Azucena. By completing our siege of the totalitarians, we subsequently cleaned up the area. Further details will be issued later.

HAVANA REPORTS SENTENCING OF 8 REBELS IN MANAGUA

PA141950 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 14 Jun 83

[Text] In Managua, eight members of a counterrevolutionary band were sentenced to 5 years in prison for violating the law on the maintenance of order and public security. The Nicaraguan court acquitted nine other (?defendants) because it felt their actions had not violated the state of emergency.

4 Former Guardsmen Killed

PA170100 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Four former Somozist guardsmen have been killed in an armed confrontation with the Sandinist Army on (Pedregosa) Hill in the border Department of Nueva Segovia. During the armed confrontation, the Nicaraguan soldiers seized Chinese and U.S. weapons from the counterrevolutionaries.

Managua Mayor Cited

PA171437 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 16 Jun 83

[Text] Managua Mayor Samuel Santos has said in Madrid that Honduras supports the nearly 4,000 Somozist guardsmen who constantly attack the Nicaraguan people. Santos added that the Honduran regime refuses to hold a dialogue. Santos, who is participating in the City and Peace Conference currently underway in the Spanish capital, will discuss Nicaragua's peace efforts at this event.

Honduran Soldiers Killed

FL181401 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Several Honduran soldiers were killed in combat on 5 June inside Nicaraguan territory and their corpses and identifications are being held by Managua authorities as proof of the aggression by the neighboring country against the Sandinist revolution. The dead Honduran soldiers were members of the Sixth Infantry Battalion of the Honduran Army. They were killed in combat half a kilometer inside Nicaraguan territory while attacking, together with Somozist mercenaries, El Porvenir state hacienda.

Thirteen counterrevolutionaries who were members of a band supporting attacks by Somozist mercenaries and the Honduran Army against Nicaragua have been arrested in Nueva Segovia Department.

It was also learned that four mercenaries were killed the day before yesterday near Jalapa, Nueva Segovia Department, when they were attempting to infiltrate from Honduras.

D'Escoto News Conference Cited

PA182120 Havana International Service in Spanish 1600 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Forces of the Sandinist People's Army drove back into Honduran territory some 250 counterrevolutionaries who were occupying El Porvenir state farm, located only 25 meters from the border between the two countries. The farm had been occupied by former Somozist guardsmen since last Wednesday, supported by Honduran Army infantry battalions. Sandinist officers who participated in the clashes reported that the counterrevolutionaries suffered at least 17 dead and wounded.

Other reports from Managua revealed that former Somozist guardsmen again attacked the community of Teotecacinte in Nueva Segovia. The counterrevolutionaries have been trying to occupy Teotecacinte since early June, but so far their attempts have met with failure. The Nicaraguan positions on Guazapa Hill, recaptured last Saturday by Sandinist troops, have been attacked with rifle and mortar fire from Honduran territory.

Meanwhile, in Managua, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto said that reports on the death of Honduran troops in combat near Jalapa confirm the involvement of Honduras in the aggression against Nicaragua. At a news conference, the Nicaraguan foreign minister said that the Sandinist People's Army would not swallow the bait of attacking counterrevolutionary bases in Honduran territory. He said: We are only defending our territory; there are no plans to change that policy.

D'Escoto added that the Honduran Army is increasingly involved in a dirty fashion in this not-too-secret war against Nicaragua, and he warned that a conventional war between Nicaragua and Honduras was not impossible, despite Sandinist Army efforts to solve the border problems through bilateral talks.

D'Escoto pointed to the contradictions between the alleged desire for talks expressed by U.S. special envoy Richard Stone and the installation of a training camp in Puerto Castilla, in Honduran territory, with the presence of dozens of U.S. military advisers.

Persecution of Jews Denied

PA182127 Havana International Service in Spanish 1830 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] Responding to irresponsible claims in the United States that the Nicaraguan Revolutionary Government is engaged in persecuting Jewish citizens, Foreign Minister Miguel D'Escoto described such charges as slanderous during his meeting with reporters yesterday. The claim, published by an unidentified U.S. magazine, also accused the Managua government of having closed down a synagogue.

Foreign Minister D'Escoto declared that in revolutionary Nicaragua there is no persecution of Jewish people, and that some of those mentioned in the U.S. magazine report are in fact holding posts in the present government. The Nicaraguan official then explained that the person who apparently supplied the information, (Raul Gorn), of Jewish descent, is a well-known Somozist and exploiter of our country, who as result of the revolutionary victory left for the United States to enjoy the millions amassed through the sweat of our workers. His residence, where he met with Jewish friends, was confiscated, but this was not a registered religious temple, the minister concluded.

Ortega EXCELSIOR Interview Cited

PA192140 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Commander of the Revolution Daniel Ortega, coordinator of the Junta of the Government of National Reconstruction, has said that the United States is using Honduras to provoke his country. Ortega added that the Nicaraguan people are prepared to face a direct intervention.

In an interview with the Mexican newspaper EXCELSIOR, Ortega said that the Nicaraguan Government has a very mature policy in order not to fall prey to U.S. provocations intended to encourage a confrontation between Honduras and Nicaragua. The high-ranking Sandinist leader rejected U.S. President Ronald Reagan's charges of the alleged existence of Soviet weapons in Nicaragua. Ortega described the allegations as ridiculous. We are facing a government that acts in an irresponsible and adventurous manner, Ortega added; that is why we are prepared for the worst.

Sandinists, 'Terrorists' Clash

FL201252 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1000 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Seven counterrevolutionaries surrendered to Nicaraguan authorities after deserting a terrorist group based in Honduras. Before deserting they killed 10 of the terrorists, including the assistant chief of the unit. The deserters showed up with machineguns, rifles, grenades, and ammunition. They said they had been recruited under pressure by former Somozist national guardsmen in the border Department of Nueva Segovia.

The Sandinist People's Army reported that another 32 invaders were killed in northern and southern Nicaragua since Thursday. In Nueva Segovia, the mercenaries suffered 27 casualties, not counting the 10 killed by the group of deserters. Sandinist forces had four men wounded.

Another five counterrevolutionaries from the bands led by the traitor Eden Pastora fell in battles in the southern Department of Rio San Juan on the Costa Rican border. Two Sandinist soldiers died in these clashes.

BRIEFS

EXPORT REVENUES -- The Nicaraguan Foreign Trade Ministry has collected over \$150 million in exports so far this year, according to a government source. Cotton alone has yielded \$73 million, while coffee and meat, second and third in importance, have generated income exceeding \$50 million. Exports of marine products have dropped due to counterrevolutionary activities. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino Network in Spanish 1200 GMT 16 Jun 83 PA]

SOVIET MOVIE EQUIPMENT DONATION -- The Soviet Communist Party and Government have announced their decision to donate movie equipment to the FSLN. Soviet technicians will come to our country to install and adjust the equipment, as well as to train Nicaraguan operators. [Summary] [Managua BARRICADA in Spanish 10 Jun 83 p 12 PA]

HEALTH CENTERS -- The Health Ministry has surpassed its goals in the construction of health centers. According to ministry reports, 132 new health centers have been built since the 19 July 1979 victory. Each of these health centers cost 400,000 cordobas, excluding surgical instruments and personnel. The ministry plans to build 53 additional health centers by the end of the year. They will cost 21 million cordobas. [Summary] [Managua Domestic Service in Spanish 1200 GMT 17 Jun 83 PA]

INTERVENTION OF COMPANIES -- Justice Ministry Prosecutor Fernando Centeno Zapata has requested the legal intervention of two industrial enterprises owned by Ismael Reyes Icabalceta, a former Red Cross president. The People's Industrial Corporation requested state intervention of these two companies. The prosecutor's petition stated that there is enough evidence of decapitalization to merit this intervention. The intervened companies are Border Chemicals, which produces glue, and Ismael Reyes Commercial, a cosmetics concern. [Summary] [Managua Radio Sandino in Spanish 1830 GMT 16 Jun 83 PA]

TEXT CIVIL DEFENSE ANNOUNCES EXERCISES FOR 20 JUN

FL201130 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 1045 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] The following is a civil defense notice to all the people. The population of the municipalities of Eastern Havana, Guanabacoa, Cotorro, San Miguel del Padron, and Regla should be aware that today, Monday, 20 June, from 2200 to 2210 [0200-0210] there will be civil defense exercises which include a general blackout.

When the civil defense air raid siren is sounded, everyone should proceed to turn off lights in homes and in the rest of the area in general. No flashlights, lanterns, torches, etc., may be lit until after the end of the air raid alarm. All establishments, production centers, and institutions having their own sources of electricity should camouflage all light as previously instructed by civil defense.

During the aforementioned exercise, all neon signs, window displays, and so forth should be extinguished. Vehicles operating during that time should stop, turn off headlights, and park.

Defense Exercises Begin

FL202301 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] As scheduled, the exercises, drills and preparations for national defense started at 0800 this morning with the participation of the state leadership organizations, the party, the Union of Young Communists and of all national mass organizations. Also participating in the exercises are antiair ground troops, the Air Force, The Navy, civil defense groups, enterprises and economic objectives [as heard].

The air alarm drill began at 0800 with sirens and the simultaneous broadcast over the leading national radio and television networks of a warning about an imminent attack on our territory by the enemy's air force. Forty minutes later the radio stations reported that the alarm was over.

Preliminary evaluations indicate that the exercises are being carried as planned and that all participants, including the people at large, are demonstrating a high degree of organization, discipline and combative disposition.

HAVANA REPORTS ON PLANS FOR U.S. MANEUVERS

PA192224 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 83

[Text] Rear Admiral Ralph Hedges, commander of the U.S. Caribbean Forces, has announced that thousands of U.S. Marines will participate in the "Quick Rescue" war maneuvers that include a simulated evacuation of U.S. citizens from a Caribbean island. Hedges added that State Department personnel from Haiti, Dominican Republic, Martinique, and Barbados will arrive in Key West next week to participate in the maneuvers. The 1,800 U.S. Marines, members of a rapid intervention corps who were in Lebanon for 4 months, will also participate in these maneuvers.

COMMENTARY ON CREDIBILITY OF U.S. SPECIAL ENVOY

PA192133 Havana International Service in Spanish 2310 GMT 17 Jun 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] Last Tuesday, Richard Stone, U.S. Government special envoy to Central America, concluded a tour of nine area countries. As expected, the positions and tone of his statements oozed poison. Former Senator Stone's background as a supporter of the Guatemalan dictatorship of Romeo Lucas Garcia does not exactly make him a suitable negotiator of peace in Central America.

Before returning to Washington, Richard Stone visited Mexico, where he met with President Miguel de la Madrid and Foreign Secretary Bernardo Sepulveda, who explained the principles of Mexican foreign policy, principles which conflict with U.S. tactics and strategy in Central America. When the meetings ended, the U.S. diplomat admitted that there are differences between Mexico and the United States since the Latin American state proposes a bilateral solution to the Nicaraguan-Honduran differences, while according to Stone, Washington supports regional and overall discussions of the areas' problems.

In Mexico City, Stone refused to answer to a group of reporters who wanted to know his position concerning the Sandinist regime's proposal to hold direct talks with him. He noted that he will probably issue a statement on that issue after reporting to President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz.

Political observers agree that Stone is trying to give the impression that the United States wants peace, while Washington continues its invariable position of aiding the area's most reactionary regimes and its armed aggression against Nicaragua.

The U.S.-Mexican differences on foreign policy occur on specific, concrete situations which require urgent solutions such as the aggressions against Nicaragua, the danger of foreign intervention in El Salvador, and the Nicaragua-Honduran and Nicaraguan-Costa Rican border problems.

In reviewing Stone's curriculum vitae, the Mexican paper EXCELSIOR recalled that Stone was a lobbyist of sorts for the Guatemalan dictatorship of General Lucas Garcia and later for the Taiwanese regime. Furthermore, as senator for Florida, Stone developed strong ties with Cuban hoodlums who reside in Miami and strongly opposed the Carter-Torrijos treaty on the Panama Canal.

Those who still believe in imperialism and in the results of the peace efforts of this war ambassador should harbor little hope. Considering his background, it is difficult to believe in Stone's good offices.

Washington's actions are more eloquent than the words of its special envoys. Word by word, Yankee imperialism is following its schedule for increased intervention in Central America, which could end up in an act of self-provocation to justify landing U.S. Marines in the areas.

Far from stirring hopes for a negotiated solution to the problems, special envoy Richard Stone's Central American tour has become a diversionary tactic by Washington to neutralize the reticence of some U.S. political sectors and create the foreign political and diplomatic crisis that may justify direct armed actions.

AREA JOURNALISTS ON MEDIA SUCCESSES, PROBLEMS

PA171652 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] The 8th Latin American and Caribbean Journalists Seminar continued today in Havana with discussion on the proposals from the representatives of Colombia, El Salvador, Suriname, and Argentina. Antonio Medina of the National College of Journalists of Colombia, referred to the development of the news media in his country and noted the struggle that the journalists are waging to report the true situation of the Colombian peasants and workers.

Antonio Ruiz, the Salvadoran representative, noted the important role played by the three rebel radio stations in Morazan, Chalatenango, and Guazapa. He said that they serve to break the information cordon.

(Michael Gorgik), from the Association of News Media Workers of Suriname, reported on the state of dependency that his country's news media still faces. He said that the journalists will make greater efforts to free themselves from the Netherlands propaganda.

Jaime Marin, from the Argentine weekly QUE PASA, condemned the creation of a NATO atomic base in the Malvinas and said that after the British Government's aggression on that island over a year ago, the Argentine people regained a deeply anti-imperialist awareness.

SPANISH COMMUNIST LEADER ENDS VISIT 19 JUN

FL210046 Havana Domestic Service in Spanish 2130 GMT 20 Jun 83

[Text] Shortly before boarding the plane which would take him back to his country early on Sunday, Gerardo Iglesias, secretary general of the Communist Party of Spain [PCE], said at Jose Marti International Airport that he was pleasantly impressed by Cuba and its revolution. Iglesias was accompanied by Gregorio Lopez Raimundo, member of the PCE Central Committee and president of the Unified Socialist Party of Catalonia, who took part in the PCE delegation.

During his visit to Cuba at the invitation of Commander in Chief Fidel Castro, first secretary of the Central Committee of our party, Iglesias was able to visit areas of interest in Holguin, the Isle of Youth, and Havana and confirmed the achievements made by the revolution in the various sectors of Cuban life.

Iglesias said he was greatly impressed by the improvements made by the revolution in education and, especially, health. He also noted that he was very happy to have met with Comrade Fidel.

The following officials were at the airport to see Iglesias off: Jesus Montane, member of the Politburo and of the Central Committee Secretariat and chief of the General Department of Foreign Relations; Eloy Valdes, deputy chief; Javier Ardizones, chief of [the Western Europe] Section; Julio Ballesta, official; Spanish Ambassador to Cuba Enrique Larroque and Pedro (Atinza), the PCE representative in Cuba, who accompanied Gerardo Iglesias and Gregorio Lopez Raimundo during their stay in Cuba.

HAVANA COMMENTS ON ARGENTINE ELECTORAL PROCESS

PA200128 Havana International Service in Spanish 0000 GMT 19 Jun 83

["Our America" commentary]

[Text] The recent charges made by military authorities against the Justicialist leaders and their emphatic reply add another factor of tension to the already complicated Argentine political situation. Less than 6 months before the general elections, the accusations, charges, and protests of many sectors are turning the electoral campaign into one of the most complex situations the country has ever experienced. In late May, the Argentine Armed Forces accused Vicente Leon Saadi, leader of the Peronist Intransigence and Mobilization Group, of having ties with so-called subversive groups. The report accuses Saadi, his newspaper LA VOZ DEL MUNDO, and other Justicialist leaders of having close relations with the Peronist Montoneros movement which, according to the military authorities, promotes activities intended to destabilize the country and hinder the democratization process.

In reply to this, the Peronist Montoneros issued an emphatic communique rejecting these accusations and stating that, since the movement's inception, it has constantly requested and demanded free elections without prohibitions and based on a national liberation program. The communique adds that the unfair ban of the Montoneros is the reason that political activities are carried out through various union, youth, and political organizations, one of which is the Peronist Intransigence and Mobilization Group.

The communique adds that the Peronist Montoneros' activities are not done in a manner of infiltration, as the Armed Forces state, but based on political and programmatic similarities. The Montoneros added that, as an integral force of the Peronist movement against oligarchy and U.S. domination, they will continue their active participation in Argentina's current democratization process.

Another subject mentioned in the report from the Argentine Armed Forces intelligence branch is related to the documents found on (Saul Clemente Jagger), a Montonero leader recently killed in a clash with the police. According to the military authorities, plans to murder important Peronist union and political personalities such as (Juan Jose Tacones) and Angel Federico Robledo, were found on (Jagger). In rejecting these charges, the Montoneros have said that these false accusations are intended to divide, provoke, and cause an armed confrontation within the popular movement.

All this controversy between the Justicialists and the military came only hours before thousands of persons marched the streets of Buenos Aires in frank rejection of the Armed Forces final report on the problem of missing persons. The demonstration, planned by human rights organizations and supported by the political parties, sharply criticized the military government which has been in power since 1976. Various organizations and political leader, among them radical leader Raul Alfonsin, said that the report as well as the charges against the Justicialist movement promote the creation of an environment favorable to a coup d'etat with which all attempts for a democratic recovery in the country would be destroyed. With 7 years of military government on their backs, the Argentine people are carrying out their crucial electoral campaign while the military every day watches the tragic and disheartening balance of what they called a process of national reorganization that is coming to an end.

DOMINICAN REPUBLICILO CHARGES LABOR ABUSES AGAINST HAITIANS

FL172115 Bridgetown CANA in English 2038 GMT 17 Jun 83

[Text] Geneva, June 17, CANA-REUTER -- Haitian sugar cane-cutters are being forced to work on plantations in the neighbouring Dominican Republic, an inquiry commission of the International Labour Organisation (ILO) said today.

It said workers were being recruited from Haiti to work on state-owned sugar plantations in the Dominican Republic under contracts they were not allowed to see.

The three-man commission was appointed last year to study complaints that the Governments of Haiti and the Dominican Republic were violating ILO conventions on forced labour and freedom of association.

The complaints were filed in 1981 by worker delegates to the ILO conference from Guyana, Upper Volta, Rwanda and the Central African Republic.

The ILO commission said that every year, a contract was made between the Dominican Sugar Board which manages the state-owned plantations, and the Haitian Government to recruit workers in Haiti to harvest Dominican sugar.

Recruited workers were obliged to stay during the six or seven months at the plantation to which they were assigned.

"In the Dominican Republic, security forces including the military, take an active part in locating workers who cross the frontier and supplying them to sugar plantations," the commission said.

It added many Haitians in the Dominican Republic -- between 200,000 and 500,000 -- worked on sugar plantations.

"Evidence was received that Haitian workers who had gone to work in other agricultural sectors had been arrested and returned to the sugar plantations at harvest time." In many cases, their earnings were substantially below minimum wages for agricultural jobs, the report said.

ECUADORDOCUMENT SIGNED ON REFINANCING FOREIGN DEBT

PA191319 Quito Voz de los Andes in Spanish 1230 GMT 18 Jun 83

[Text] The Ecuadorean Government signed a document with the negotiating commission last night that establishes the conditions for refinancing the country's foreign debt. The document, the text of which was not disclosed, will be submitted to the banks next Monday, it was learned. Monetary Commission President Jose Antonio Correa said that the document contains the financial package that Ecuadorean Government officials submitted to banks in New York on 28 April, adding that this final text was prepared in collaboration with legal advisers in order to clarify aspects relating to the private sector's refinancing plan.

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Correa explained that the four basic sections of the financial package are: 1) Conditions on refinancing the public debt, as agreed upon with the negotiating commission in January 1983; 2) Conditions agreed upon with the negotiating commission for a \$431 million loan to finance the balance of payment deficit; 3) Conditions agreed upon with the negotiating commission for the creditor banks to continue their lines of credit in the amount of \$500 million, to finance foreign commerce; and 4) Implementation of existing regulations to refinance the public sector's foreign debt.

GUYANABAUXITE STRIKE CONTINUES; NO BREAKTHROUGH SEEN

FL202048 Bridgetown CANA in English 2014 GMT 20 Jun 83

[By Edwin Ali]

[Text] Georgetown, Guyana, June 20, CANA -- A strike over working hours by more than two-thirds of the workers in the vital bauxite industry here entered its third week today with no immediate signs of a breakthrough in negotiations.

Minister of Manpower Kenneth Denny today held his fifth meeting with management of the state-owned Guyana Mining Enterprise (GUYMINE) and the Guyana Mine Workers Union (GMWU).

"We are continuing our efforts to resolve the matter and the discussions are continuing", Denny said.

Meanwhile, an official of the Trades Union Congress (TUC) told CANA a special executive council meeting is likely to be held to discuss a request by the GMWU and the Guyana Bauxite Supervisors Union (GBSU) for tangible support in the dispute.

Copies of the letter requesting the support have also been sent to the other affiliates of the TUC, the official added.

More than 4,000 workers have gone on strike to get GUYMINE to reintroduce a five-day work week instead of the recently introduced three-day week.

The union is adamant that a reintroduction of a five-day work week be implemented prior to a resumption of work.

Industry spokesmen have said Guyana is still meeting its export commitments and production levels have been maintained.

However an official of the GMWU has described the statement as "ridiculous."